PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,936.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1906. [PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9806
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6825
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10513		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7902		
29th "	CALEDONIA	755	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	OCEANA	5610	VICTORIA	6827
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9805
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7902		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6825
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10513		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7902		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6822
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 24th *October*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Beyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CHEAP PASSAGES to EUROPE available per Natal Passenger Liner S. S. "UMHLALI" SAILING about the 17th November, 1906. This Ship carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Apply to
R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

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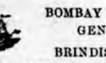
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,980	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 80, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 5th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 1st Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 2nd Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

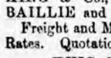
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,362 tons, on or about 9th Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	8th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDRA	3000	12th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
30th *October*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Ldc Stabile	5138	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,95	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damiaovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 53, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S. S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—
DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4283	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7388	Early April,
*+A. STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

SHIPPING.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	7 0	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	† 50	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
B	Crosby Hall	4,082	Sept.	23	Oct.	7	Oct.	23	Nov. 10
A	City of Vienna	4,473	"	27	"	11	"	34	Oct. 31
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct.	6	"	20	Nov.	1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,949	"	17	"	29	"	11	" 16
B	Aston Hall	3,680	"	23	Nov.	6	"	24	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,006	Nov.	1	"	13	"	23	" 31
B	Merton Hall	4,331	"	6	"	19	Dec.	1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,000	"	21	Dec.	4	"	15	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,330	"	27	"	13	"	25	" 31
							1907.		1907.
B	Frome	3,626	Dec.	5	"	22	Jan.	8	Jan. 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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INDIA & ENGLAND.

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FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,00

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

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ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.

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SILK UNDERSKIRTS,
EVENING DRESSES,
PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS,
LACES, HATS, &c.,
all of which are being sold off at a
GREAT SACRIFICE
to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.

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MDME. STANLEY'S SALON
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ICE PUDDINGS.
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Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. (S. T.) Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1906, for the works in connection with the Police Officers Quarters, Lines, Servant's Quarters, outhouse, Cells, Compound walls etc. at Connaught Road, Scheme No. XXIII.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
J. FRANK WATSON, A. M. I. C. E.
Offg: Trust Engineer.

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FORT, BOMBAY, 24TH OCTOBER 1906.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

The Corporation of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council given under Section 128 of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 9,00,000 (NINE LAKHS) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of (30) thirty years from the 31st December 1906, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum payable on the 31st December and on the 30th June each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500 and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 9,00,000 will be received by the Offg. Secretary to the Corporation, up to noon (local time) on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1906.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Offg. Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1906-07."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or Cheques, for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount Tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest-deposit, when made in Currency notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount Tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the Tender, provided that the whole amount Tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no Debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest-deposit so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest-deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest-deposit shall be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made must be specified in Rupees, or Rupees and annas: but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I—As near as possible to 1/3 payable on 23rd November, 1906.

Instalment II—As near as possible to 1/3 payable on 7th December, 1906.

Instalment III—As near as possible to 1/3 payable on 21st December, 1906.

(Earnest-deposit is taken into account, if in Currency-notes or Cheque only in connection with the third instalment.)

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th December 1906.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, *a pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Finance Special Committee of the Corporation, at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1906, at the Municipal Office.

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
CALCUTTA, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

[N. B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES

I ..... hereby tender for Rs. ..... of the Municipal four (4) per cent, Debenture Loan for 1906-07 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees ..... annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. ..... as earnest-deposit.

(Signed).....
Address.....
Dated 1906,

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, etc., and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

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Care of R. SCOTT & CO.,
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Love and the King. By Lucas Cleeve.
Wild Justice. By Lloyd Osborne.
The White Plumes of Navarre. By S. R. Crockett.
In the Days of the Comet. By H. G. Wells.
Tally Ho! By Helen Mathers.
Benits. By H. Rider Haggard.
I Know a Maiden. By E. Maria Albanesi.
The Smiths of Surbiton. By Keble Howard.
The Path of Glory. By Georges Ohnet,
The Viper of Milan. By Marjorie Bowen.
The Youngest Miss Mowbray. By B. M. Croker.
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NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

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FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

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NORMAN S. RUDOLF, M. Sc., F. I. C.,
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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

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The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc. at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1886 and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time) a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, cases of wine, cases of glassware, bajri in bags, wheat, and tilseed in bags bundles of joggery, bundles of iron-sheets, iron bars and hoops, boxes of sola hats, boxes of cigarette, bags of linseed, bales of F. P. cotton, bundles of wooden, timber and plank empty casks, bundles of cotton piece-goods, one bundle of coffee, two bundles of bark waste paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

12 bags corid and 52 bags jawar.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M, (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY 31st OCTOBER, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE AT 11 A.M.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the Fire Brigade station, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, side board, dumbwaiter, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble table and teapoys, cabinet, bedsteads, almiras, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, windroof lamps, table ornaments, carpets etc., the property of H. Mooney Esq.

The property is on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Belvedere House" Middle Colaba (opposite the Admiralty House) 2nd floor, (behind Darah House) the very valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts, Breslauer and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room, sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, bookpress, chiffonier, teapoys, brass single bedsteads, almiras, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, sweettoned cottage piano by Seymour Doye, Old China jars, beautifully carved panels on easels, rich table ornaments, Wind-proof lamps, Indian Carpets, fancy curtains, glassware and crockery, best plateware, rubber tyred very handsome cabriolette by Williams in good order, handsome and powerful bay Waler, harness, etc., the property of R. Carruthers Esq. Marine Superintendent Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P. S. The Cabriolette and horse will be sold at 4 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of 650 Pieces single and double all wool Serge and Marino Shawls, and 425 Pieces red Khaki and Army Blankets and seal skin Rugs.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

250 Pieces double all-wool serge and marino Shawls of different Nos. and size 50 by 216in.

400 Pieces single all-wool serge and marino Shawls of different Nos. and size 50 by 108in.

425 Pieces red khaki and army Blankets and seal skin rugs 48/58in. by 78/96in.

The above are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, close to the Police Station and opposite Mr. S. Tyebjee's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood latest design dining, drawing and bed room and office furniture such as telescopic dining table and chairs, large mirror sideboard and whatnot, meatsafe, sliding door book cases, Chippendale marble top round tables and teapoys, Chippendale "fan design" drawing room suites lined rich flowered plush, large and small cabinets open carved chiffoniers and teapoys, English iron single and double bedsteads, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables mirror door wardrobes and almyrahs, Brussels carpets, rich pictures, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plateware by Reed and Barton, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, curtains, nearly new ebonized up-right grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. specially built for India, Singer's nearly new foot and hand sewing machine with cover, rubber tyred victoria and Arab horse, majolica flower pots and pedestal, mahogany full size slate billiard table by John Roberts with sets of pool and pyramid balls and 6 light gas lamps complete, (only bought last years), garden plants in pots and tubs lot of empty soda bottles, soda water tanks, bullock and hand carts etc., the property of Capt. D. Lyon.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of an Undivided Moiety or Half Share in Paddy and Batty Field at Koli-Kalian, near Kurla.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. John Francis Valladaros, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public auction on SUNDAY, the 11th day of November, 1906, at 4 p.m., the deceased's half undivided share in the following khote paddy and batty field.

All that piece of khote paddy and batty field with a few palm trees bearing Survey No. 32, Sub. No. 6 and Falni No. 1, and admeasuring 1 acre and 9 1-2 gunthas. It is subject to a small fixed yearly assessment to the Kurla estate of the late Mr. A. H. Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages grossed by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

STILL UNSURPASSED!

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete. Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

FEVERS

of all varieties cured by

FEVER DROPS

Prof. GAJJAR'S Formula

24 doses for 4 Ans.

of all Chemists or from

SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

A VERY COMFORTABLE, SMART LANDAU, by Simpson, Madras, the property of Frank Ritchie, Esqr.: In excellent order. Rs. 1,350.

Apply to A. H. FROOM,
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

2 MOTOR CARS.

NO. 1 CAR.—15/20 H. P. 4 Cyl. most elegant English "LEADER CAR," as good as new Model de Luxe, side entrance, Roy des Belges Body, comfortably seats five and servant's seat at back. Whole length of car 14'; distance between axle 9'; rich green colour; fitted with patent extra wheel, ready with inner tube and outer cover attachable in one minute in case of punctures; 4 lamps, 2 of which 90 candle-power Acetylene Lamps with self acting generator. Average top speed 30 to 40 miles an hour, can also run 6 miles an hour only in traffic on top speed gear; 2 breaks; cost new in May 1905 Rs. 12,500. Photo on application. Price Rs. 6,500. Open to trial. Offers to "E. H. 1." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CAR No. 2.—8/10 H. P. 2 Cyl. FRENCH RICHARD BRAZIER CAR. 4 seats. Removable hood. Back entrance, Magneto iguition no charging of accumulators; one extra new, 1 old, outer cover, 3 extra inner tubes all accessories; 2 beautiful travelling detachable side baskets; running average 40 miles daily without giving any trouble; In perfect order. Top speed about 25 miles an hour Red colour.—2 side Lamps one acetylene head light. Cost landed new in May 1905 from Paris with all extras Rs. 8,500. Open to trial. Photo on application. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply "E. H. 2." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor compelled to leave India well established Industry—Out-door work—in the Madras Presidency. Big running contracts. Concern pays Rs. 65,000 yearly. Profits increasing. Address offers to "A. A. B.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

MR. R. J. HUNTER, the oldest Horse Importer in the trade (extending over 40 years' experience) would like to bring to the notice of the public generally that he has on view at the BOMBAY STABLE Co., an excellent batch of horses comprising made pairs, single-harness horses, hacks, etc., and also eleven Polo Ponies, thoroughly broken, with I. P. A. certificates.

Fresh Consignment EXPECTED DECEMBER.

R. J. HUNTER,
BOMBAY STABLE CO.,
BYCULLA.

GIBBONS & Co., Auctioneers.—We are the only European Auctioneers in Bombay. Auction Sales held at Patrons residence or furniture removed to our show Rooms and Sales held there. Auction Sales held at our rooms weekly, on Saturdays at 2-30 p. m. Furniture bought and sold on Commission

GIBBONS & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 411 & 412.
Telegrams, "Gibmart, Bombay."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
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TO LET.

TO LET.

BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to
B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.,
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No. 2, Dean Lane.

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SERIAL STORY.

TO-DAY, WE PUBLISH

ANOTHER INSTALMENT OF

A NEW AND THRILLING

SERIAL STORY

ENTITLED

"FLIES IN THE WEB,"

BY

FERGUS HUME

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "The Crime of the Crysal." "The Pagan's Cup," &c.)

Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest of his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—in the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shown in this, his latest serial, which in one of the best he has written.

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It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOB-PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura 1,272 tons Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A Giacopello. arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE steamer Islami, 1,604 tons Captain A Newby arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr Greave's Mr Crichton, Mrs Crichton, Mrs Knight, and a member of deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain D Sewell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs M Malcolm. and 3 children, Sergt Major Westcott, Mr E R Rennie, Lieut H R Hogg, and 65 deck.

CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain T B Hide, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers. For Shanghai—Mr M S Pemjee, Major F W Gray, Mr M P Talati, Mr A C Patel, Mr K Dadabhoy and Mr T Odgu. For Hongkong—Mr F B Humphreys and Mr G Hoseni. For Singapore—Mr Angulia. For Colombo—Miss E Mabning and Mr R E Katrak. For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Hinton and infant.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox	Capt J B Eustace	Royal Navy
Plassy	Capt Summers	Transport

FOREIGN NAVY.

Cababria Cruiser	Enrico	Italian Navy
Colorado	Capt S A Staunton	U S Navy
Maryland	Capt R R Ingersoll	U S Navy
Pennsylvania	Capt T C McLean	U S Navy
Vesuvio	Capt Pierre	Italian Navy
West Virginia	Capt H Arnold	U S Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats	Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 30.

Ascot	2785 Booth	E Latham & Co	
Ben Urakie	2305 Finlay	Graham & Co	
Dwarka	759 Manley	K'chi	28-10M M & Co
Dulwich	2115 Dudley	W J N Aldershaw	
Glenelg	2049 Hart	W & A G & Co	
Gerd	791 Andriesen	F F Campbell & Co	
Henzada	1340 Logan	M M & Co	
Horsinee	993 Barron	Bosrch	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2401 Clarkson	Cary Bros & Co	
Itinda	3397 Kilpatrick	M M & Co	
Kasara	501 Sewell	M M & Co	
Lama	940 Cuthbah	M M & Co	
Lalpoora	2124 Sharp	M M & Co	
Leodiana	2124 Seddon	V M & Co	
Madura	1973 Ettou	M M & Co	
Mortlake	1737 Butten	T M & Co	
Nawab	2041 Tonus	T M & Co	
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S S Co	
Shah Allum	1126 Revill	Shah S N Co	
Sanctoria	2327 Ward	Bombay Co	
Terrier	1608 Nelson	F F Campbell & Co	
Ula	3126 Boon	M M & Co	
Valdivia	3193 Reid	W & A G & Co	

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Campbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agents.
A	Kaiser	1713	Holdt	Durban	2-11	A Strandes
B	Castello	3339	Weighton	Hull	10-11	F M & Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	2566	Leary	N F	10-11	K N & Co
D&E	Zalda	2905	Hait	Jeddah	N F	M M & Co
F	Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello	Civitta	31-10	S Italiana
F	Patiala	1429	MacLean	Zbar	29-10	M M & Co
K	D'Jibouti	2798	Bourepaux	Havre	3-11	K N & Co
N	Caspian	2617	Young	Millesbrough	31-10	R A Wills
O	Strathnevis	2306	Buchanan	Philadelphia	1-11	R A Wilkie
P	Shah Ameer	1922	Grant	Jadda	31-10	Shah S N Co
Q	Islami	1605	Newby	Jedda	N F	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Puri	643	Fakeera	C Mandvi 31-10 B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Liberia	2286	Kier Hamburg 3-11 Volkart Bros
7	Bombay Maru	3396	Ishikawa Kobe 10-11 N Y Kaisha
8	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzo Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co
10	11 Marmora	6000	Langborne London 10-11 P & O Co
13	Devanha	4785	Hide Shanghai 31-10 P & O Co
15	Colombo Maru	3920	Hagen Kobe 31-10 N Y Kaisha

M D D

Shah Noor	2763	Pilling	N F Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Vesuvio (It. Cruiser)	Pierro	Karachi, Oct 28
	H M S Fox	Eustace	Aden, Oct 23
	Barbarigo s	Giacopello	Venice, Sept 30
	Madura s	Elton	Bussorah, Oct 17
	Islami s	Newby	Jedah, Oct 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Lama s	Sharp	Galle, &c
	Beme s	Taylor	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Devanha, Hide, for Shanghai.
" Kasara, Sewell, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Castello, for Hull, via Karachi.
" Bombay Maru, for China, &c.
" Shahnoor, for Jedaah.
" Madura, for Persian Gulf.
" Islami, for Jeddah.
" Barbarigo, for Calcutta, &c.
" Scindia, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names.	From
27	Cruiser Leipzig		Singapore
	Goodhope	J Harding	Rangoon
	Glenlee	J T Norrie	Rangoon
28	Malda	D F Macdonald	Rangoon
	Pasha	H Elliot	Java
	Maharani	F McCabe	Moulmein

DEPARTURES.

28	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Palawan	A F Street	London
	Katoria	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
29	City of Agra	C K Browne	London
	Rokdale	G W Duff	Karachi
	Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, left Colombo for Bombay on 30th instant on the morning and she is expected here on Thursday, the 1st November at 8 p.m.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, outward bound, arrived at Perim on Monday noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 30.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—100 bales gunnycuttings The Bombay General Trading Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Liberia s—3999 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—50 bales hemp and 169 cwts cottonseed Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co ; 5000 cwts cottonseed Arjoon Khimjee ; 912 cwts cottonseed Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 870 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey ; 2000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosby Hall s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 910 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee and Co ; 100 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause ; 100 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 1683 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 660 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crosby Hall s 60—bales cottonfly Khimji Visram and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—3999 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 1000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 4017 cwts linseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Djibouti s—200 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Castello s—25 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Djeboute s—1220 bale cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Liberia s—500 cwts myrabellams Hajee M Dawood Sonsland Co.

FOR VENICE.

Liberia s—600 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devansha s—41 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 32 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 11 chests opium H Patdor ; 24 chests opium N Lobia ; 37 chests opium M H E Ellias ; 24 chests opium H Mooltanchand ; 26 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 95 chests opium P and O Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—26 1-2 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 13 chests opium, &c Ebrahim and Co ; 3 chests opium H Potdor ; 30 chests opium S Lobia ; 24 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium Tata and Co ; 32 1/2 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 26 chests opium H Mooltanchand ; 38 chests opium E Noordin and Co ; 52 chests opium R S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton, the Mitsui B Kaisha 20 cwts fennel seed, H Neormahomed.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India Workshops.

REAL HANDSEWN NOT MACHINE MADE GENTS.

BOOTS ... ... Rs. 4 8 per pair.
SHOES ... ... Rs. 3 12 per pair.
SLIPPERS ... Rs. 2 4 per pair.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. AND OTHER QUALITIES.

J. OAKES & CO., 59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

The depression was central near Waltair yesterday, travelling very slowly along the coast and is now half way between Waltair and Gopalpur and its intensity has greatly diminished. The rainfall due to the depression has been heavy in the north of the Circars, but usually light elsewhere but has extended northwards and eastward and has appeared in the interior of Burma.

In Burma there has been light local rain dxcept in Tenasserim, while could and humidity have increased and in Upper Burma the skies are moderately to heavily overcast and the temperature has changed irregularly and is generally normal.

In Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen and in the remainder of Eastern Bengal and Assam a few falls have occurred, the chief amounts being—Chittagong 1 inch ; Silchar 1½ inches ; Mymensingh, Saugor Island and Calcutta 1 inch ; and False Point 2 inches.

The skies are now completely overcast in the north-east of India except in Bihar and the air has become damper everywhere. The temperature has fallen in the areas in which the skies are completely overcast and is in defect.

In the Central Provinces, Raipur reports a fall of half an inch. Cloud has increased in the east of the United Provinces and the skies are moderately overcast there as well as in Central India and the Central Provinces, while the air has become damper in the last area. The temperature has not changed much and is generally normal or in defect in the Central Provinces, while it is normal elsewhere.

In Rajputana and Gujrat cloud has decreased and the skies are almost clear in the northwest of India and the air has become drier in Gujarat and Sind while the temperature is normalor in excess in the North-West of India.

On the Circars' coast nearly general rainfall, varying from light to heavy, has occurred and the principal amounts are Gopalpur 4 inches. Cloud and humidiy have decreased in the Peninsula, excluding the North-Eastern districts, while the skies are still heavily overcast and the temperature has risen in the South-Eastern Districts of Madras and is now normal. But in the rest of the Peninsula it is generally normal or in defect.

Nearly general rain is probable in Deltaic Bengal Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and the Circars, and local rain in Burma and Assam and some rain in the East of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON TUESRDAY 30TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise at Madras, Masulipatam and Bangalore and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations show an excess of 7° in the maximum at Karachi and Nagapatam and a defect of 5° to 10° at Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Raipur, they also show an excess in the minimum of 5° to 11° at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Ajmer, Jacobabad and Allahabad and a defect of 5° to 10° at Coimbatore, Bangalore, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Poona, The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and the lowest 55° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Only 4 stations report rain.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevails in the Bombay Presidency. Weather to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam continues unsettled.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, October 31.

1 The Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 3rd proximo from 4 p.m.

2. Mr Edward Higham Curling having joined is taken on the strength and posted to " B " Troop.

3. Mr Herbert Dudley Ash having joined is taken on the strength and posted to " D " the Pony Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 31.

270. Detail of Parades.

Friday the 2nd proximo—All Recruits of the current season will parade at head-quarters at 7 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Saturday the 3rd proximo—There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade—fall in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Uniform, Drill order, with Forage Caps.

Subject—Rifle exercise and Fire discipline.

271. Enrolments—The undermanned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to " D" Company :—No 5974 Vol C A Troy, No 5975 Vol F A Pinto, No 5976 Vol J Noronha and No 5977 Vol L L Webb.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIUUT. COL. L. P. RUSSELL.

COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 31.

60 DRILLS.

Thursday the 1st proximo.
Company Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 3rd proximo.
Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Gun at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder sharp at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki Uniform and Helmets.
No 2 Co—Thursday the 1st proximo.
10" R M L Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 3rd proximo.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki with Helmets
E E Co—To-day Wednesday the 31st instant.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for maning Defence Lights.

61 MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the B V A Rifle Association at the B.V. A Club on Thursday the 1st proximo at 6-45 p.m.
Business—To draw up programme and amend rules.

62 INSTRUCTION.

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D R F specialists of Nos. 1 and 2 Co at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

63 TRANSFER.

The following members are transferred from No. 3 Co to No 2 Co with effect from the 1st proximo :—Gr W Gray and Gr A Turpin.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 3rd November 1906 is published for information :—

Days.	Time.	Company.	Proposed work.	Rem'ks
Mon 29th ...	2nd train	A & C Co	Practice Nov Match	
Tues 30th ..	do	do	do	
Wednes 31st	do	do	Competition.	
Thurs 1st pro	do	D & H Co	Practice Nov Match.	
Fri 2nd "	do	do	do	
Satur 3rd "	do	do	Competition.	

NOTE.—Members of A and C Coy who owing to pressure of work are unable to be present on Wednesday 31st instant may practice and complete with those of D and H Companies.

Captain H F E Forrest reported his arrival on 19th October 1906 from the furlough granted him in R O No 320 of 1905.

Hony-Major A Rowland reported his arrival from leave granted him in B O No 433 of 21st october 1905.

H E the Viceroy is pleased to present the following musketry prizes to be completed for by the Volunteer Corps before 30th March 1907:—

To be shot for by all Vol Corps in India:—

PRIZES.

I A silver cup
II Bronze Medals } To the winning team.

III A minature cup to the individual making the best aggregate score in conditions (b) and (c) of para 3 of the competition.—

One team only from each company each team to consist of ten men and must have served a full year in the Company.

Rifles as issued by Government are only to be used.

Conditions of the match can be seen in the Adjutants office.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India Workshops.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. Case strictly in ADVANCE.

KHANDALA.

DEATH.

RANDLE—October 28, at Khandala, Edward Wyatt Greening aged 4 years 3 months, only child of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Randle.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—October 16, at Bakloh, the wife of Captain D. C. Young, 4th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

"GONOSAN"

A Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B Kawa-Kawa.

LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 28m. ; High water, 10-49m., 11-25a. ; Low water, 4-35m., 4-43a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B.T.)

Southern Mahratta S. and W. Company, Telephone Buildings, 3 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board was held last evening in the Trust offices, Mr. H. V. R. Kemball presiding. Some business of a formal character was disposed of, and the meeting adjourned.

DISPUTE BETWEEN MAHOMEDAN JOURNALISTS.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Dustur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Kazi Ismail Kazi Mohamed, a journalist, charged Munu Ali Mahomed, another Mahomedan journalist, with instituting alleged false proceedings against him (complainant). The Magistrate found the evidence for the prosecution weak, and that for the defence worthless. The accused was acquitted.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening. Papers to be read : "The Origin of the Institution of Primogeniture and Monogamy, Property and Contracts, and of the Practices of Levirate and Divination, and their Influence on Human Civilization and Progress," by Mr. R. K Dadachanji, B. A., L. L. B. (2) "Note on a Case of Self-Immolation by ten Persons at Vasad, Kaira District," by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S.

INAUGURAL DINNER OF THE PARSEE SWIMMERS.—A grand inaugural Dinner of the Parsee Swimmers of our city has been arranged for Wednesday, the 14th November, at the Allbless Bang, at 8 p.m. (S. T.), when a fitting presentation is to be made by the members, past and present of the V. S. Bath, to their Principals, Messrs. Dady and Framrose C. Golwalla, in appreciation of their last years' 10 hours, continuos in Swimming Record. The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah D. Davar will preside. Those wishing to join can purchase tickets at Rs. 4, each from the Presentation Committee, Victoria Swimming Bath,

GRIEF AND SUICIDE :—Mr. F. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, touching the death of Naoroji Fardunji Master, aged 18 years, son of a Parsi priest. Deceased was a compositor and was living with his father at the Dadysett Agaiary lane. Recently accused lost a brother and a sister. These deaths made him very morose and so sad was he that he did not even attend work regularly. His father reprimanded him and told him to be cheerful. On this the deceased jumped into a well in the neighbourhood of his house on Monday afternoon and drowned himself. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

POSTAL NOTICE.—MAILS for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimanc, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 2nd November 1906. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—MAILS for Aden, per Austrian Lloyd extra s.s. "Imperatrix" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 31st instant.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Dumbea" will be made up at the Bombay General Post office for despatch to destination, at 8 a.m., on 3rd November 1906.

SEQUEL TO THE KAPAD BAZAAR FIRE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramratan Tulsiram and three other Purdeshis were charged, at the instance of Inspector Sullivan, with assaulting Inspector Coaty and Sub-Inspector Tabar, Police Officers on duty at the Kapad Bazaar fire, on Monday night. Mr. Velinkar, Pleader, defended the accused. The accused were working the Kapad Bazaar pump previous to the arrival of the fire-brigade. After the fire-brigade arrived with their steamers, the accused were told to move away. A dispute arose as they would not move and during the scuffle that ensued, the accused assaulted the police officers and men of the fire-brigade. As the prosecution intend to call the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, the accused were remanded on bail until 6th November.

HE DEALT IN HAY NOT IN COCAINE.—Before Mr. G. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bindu Prasad Durga Prasad, a Purdeshi, was placed on a charge of possessing 60 grains of cocaine without a license from the Abkari Collector. Mr. Moosa, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that Chand Kadar, a clerk in the Abkari Department, on the strength of certain information, proceeded to the station yard at Giant Road, in company of Inspector Kekabad Modi, B. B. and C. I. R. Police. A stack of hay was there searched and a tin-box, containing a quantity of cocaine was found. Accused denied the charge and pleaded that the drug was not found in his possession. He was a dealer in hay and had nothing to do with the cocaine found there. The charge was only got up against him. The Magistrate found the evidence very unsatisfactory and guessed possibly the cocaine might have been concealed under hay by the informant himself. The accused was acquitted.

FIRE IN A MILL.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning a call was received at the Fire-brigade Station, Tardeo. It was soon ascertained that the fire had occurred in the blow-room of the Alliance Mill, Tardeo. Fire engines from various stations repaired to the scene and flames were soon kept down. The damage, however, is estimated at about Rs. 4,000. The cause of the fire, it is believed, was friction due to some hard substance finding its way into the machinery. Before the arrival of the fire engines, the carding master of the mill and his subordinates worked the manual pump kept on the premises. This was a timely step, because considerable anxiety was entertained about the room just above the blow-room where the fire had originated. Cotton worth about Rs. 25,000 was stored there and all attempts were made to check the fire from extending to that part of the building and so far the men were successful. The fire was very quickly brought under control and the damage was only Rs. 4,000 as stated above. The blow-room is insured for Rs. 55,000 and the mixing room for Rs. 22,000.

FOND OF WATCHES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Udeshunkar Narbheshankar was charged with theft of a gold and a metal watch, valued at Rs. 50 and Rs. 21, respectively. On Saturday last, accused went to a friend, named Maganlal Sambhashankar living in Chikalwadi. The latter gave him some tea to drink and the accused after refreshing himself took leave of his friend, but not without quietly taking away a gold watch which was kept in the pocket of complainant's vest, hung on a nail on the wall. He left the watch with another friend of his and started on a new venture. He succeeded there too. He called on a man named Natvarlal Mayashankar and finding his attention diverted elsewhere carried away a small box which contained the metal watch. The loser of the gold watch had informed the police of the loss and the accused was subsequently arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for each charge. The friend of the accused, with whom the watches were kept, was fined Rs. 30 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment for receiving stolen property.

NOETS FROM NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, OCTOBER 29.

On Monday the 22nd instant, the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C. I. E., assumed charge of his duties as Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Mr. Ismay, who was officiating for him, reverts to his appointment of Judicial Commissioner, C. P.

The final departure to Scotland of Revd J. Whilton, Principal of the Hislop College, is very much felt by the general public especially by the past and present students of that college. Mr. Whilton came to India in 1869 as a missionary of the United Free Church Mission. After strenuous missionary work with which his superiors were very much pleased he was appointed lecturer in English at Hislop College. During his tenure of that office he did a great deal towards the promotion of moral and intellectual culture among his students, He was the first to start a debating society and a lecture series in that college, as also to lecture to the public on moral and spiritual culture.

On Mr. Cooper's retirement in 1890 Mr. Whilton became principal of the Hislop College, and for sixteen years he has faithfully discharged the duties of that office. By his sound character and gentlemanly behaviour he has won the love and admiration of the numerous students that have passed under him. He is known as an excellent lecturer in English possessing "a remarkable originality of thought and a singularly felicitous choice of language."

Yesterday, the 27th, the past and present students met in the Hislop College Hall to bid him farewell, the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay presiding. Mr. Pundit, an ex-student, read the farewell address which was full of sincere gratitude for the numerous blessings conferred by Mr. Whilton on all the students, and expressed profound sorrow for his final departure. He was then presented with a silver casket worth Rs. 200 towards which the students had liberally subscribed. Mr. Whilton was very much moved ; his voice choked with emotion. And, as he himself said, he was not able to speak in his usual style. However he expressed deep gratitude and affection for his students and his great sorrow for his indispensable separation from them. Before bidding farewell he wished his students success in their studies and prosperity in life.

The annual commission takes place on the 8th November at Nagpur, a large number of guests of the I,C,S. will be present, followed by several sports and festivities. The cold weather is gradually setting in, and it is hoped that plague will keep away from us, Kamptee which is only ten miles distant from us, has had a big bill of mortality. The average death roll showed over 63 deaths daily. Fortunately the European troops here do not suffer from it. The Royal Field Artillery are moving by road to Kirkee for manœuvres—The 80th Carnatic Infantry are also shifting from here by road to Secundrabad. The crops of various cereals are not so good as they were expected. The latter rains having failed, have suffered great deal.

BANDRA'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will lay a large circle of your Bandra readers under an obligation if you will kindly allow me to ventilate a few of the Municipal grievances which affect the residents of this suburb. Every thing Municipal here is nominally under the control of the President, Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., but is in reality controlled by the Vice-President, Khan Bahadur R. R. Dadina, who is the Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Government dispensary in the bazaar. This arrangement does not work in the interests of the ratepayers. The roads are in a disgraceful condition, even the principal road leading to the station having holes from 18 inches in circumference and quite 6 inches deep. When this is the state of the principal road, you can easily imagine what the other roads are like. Recently a new extension to the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Road was opened and in less than a fortnight's time it had to be closed to traffic again as the surface broke up in all directions. Again the state of affairs in the meat market is unsatisfactory. Good meat is difficult to obtain and even the most inferior meat is sold at high rates. The reason is want of competition. Although there are a number of stalls provided, the meat supply appears to be in the hands of one butcher, only the other stall-holders being his nominees. Formerly the butchers paid a royalty of Rs. 800 per annum, but with a view to ensuring a better supply of meat at more reasonable prices, the royalty was remitted, but the desired end has not been attained. The monopoly however is what we complain of and if the Municipal Officers were alert to do their duty, this monopoly could not exist. The Vice President is in addition Chairman of our Sanitary Committee ; how one would expect a medico to be alert in this Department at least. But sanitation is as faulty as any other branch of the Municipal Work. Cess-pools that should be emptied daily are not oftener than twice a week. Horse dung is allowed to lie on the roads until it dries up and is blown as a powder into the adjacent houses, but before this happens it forms a breeding-place for innumerable blue-bottle flies and other disease-carriers. A small staff of boys would easily keep the roads clean and their wages would not come to very much. Among the other duties of the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee is the supervision of the work of the Assistant Surgeon-in-charge of the Government dispensary—a veritable Municipal "Pooh-bah." No wonder that the attendance of patients at this dispensary has fallen over 50 per cent. in the last few years, although the expenses of up-keep have not been diminished in any way.

In conclusion, let me say a word as to the Government representation on the Municipal Board. With so many European and Native gentlemen of position, who would be willing to devote some of their leisure to the Municipal affairs of their suburb, It should be easy for Government to select suitable representatives. It is therefore, puzzling to know why the Government Councillors are no longer chosen from the classes, but from low paid clerks and other subordinates. They have certainly one virtue—they are very obedient and will vote as the Khan Bahadur desires.—Yours, etc.

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.

SOLDIER TRAINING.

Extraordinary Speech by Colonel Pollock.

THE "SPECTATOR" COMPANY.

Colonel Pollock, the originator and commander of the "Spectator" experimental company, was one of the principal speakers at a country dinner of the Imperial Industries Club held at Sheffield.

After declaring that the "Spectator" experiment supplied, not the solution, but the key, to the problem of national defence, he said :—

"In all my experience as the Commander of a company or belonging to a company, I never but once commanded or belonged to a company which could compare with the company which was disbanded on August 18. That was H. Company of the 2nd battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry, which I commanded at Devonport in 1895 under exceptionally favourable circumstances. That company was perhaps not so smart as the "Spectator" company on parade, it was possibly as well but certainly not better trained, and as manœuvres the "Spectator" might have been its superior ; but put bullets in the rifles and pit the "Spectator" company, at any range from thirty to 3,000 yards, against the worst company of the worst battalion now in the United Kingdom, and the result of that fight would be in doubt only for seconds or minutes or hours, according to the distance between the combatants ; at the end of that briefer or longer space of time the survivors of the "Spectators" company will be running away for their lives. Why ? Because although they had acquired at high pressure and with cramming all that knowledge, yet they would be without understanding, without experience, and above all, without the habit of discipline."

GENERAL RUNDLE PROTESTS.

Colonel Pollock went on to speak of what he called cursed heresies of that wretched war in South Africa, and said we went into that war with an army untrained——

General Rundle.—I beg your pardon.

Colonel Pollock.—I accept the correction, but I remain of my own opinion. I deny that the smartness of the "Spectator" company was due to any marvellous system of my own or to the exceptional excellence of the drill instructors. By six months' high pressure training it was perfectly feasible to lay the groundwork of an efficient soldier, but we must look for something else to make that soldier fit to go and fight European conscripts, which was what we should want our reserve army to-day to do.

General Rundle.—I rise at this moment, with the permission of your chairman, with the deliberate object of traversing the statement made by the late speaker that the army that went to South Africa was not trained. To my knowledge, and I speak as a general officer of ten years' standing, it was trained by men like Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, General Buller, and others, and to have any one getting up here and saying that the British Army was not trained was to have stated that which was not the fact. I traverse it at once, and I give it a denial, which carries with it whatever value you like to give it. That is all I have got to say.

BALAAM UPSIDE DOWN.

Colonel Hughes (Lord Mayor of Sheffied) next spoke :—

"The end and aim of the training of the soldier," he said, "was to make him an absolutely reliable unit, according to his ability, in time of war, and in face of the enemy ; yet, if he had heard Colonel Pollock correctly, the gallant officer had himself said that if he led his company into action then would the matter become grave ; one by one his men would trickle to the rear until the last man was running away. If that was really the result of the experiment, if, when these men came face to face, their one idea would be to save their miserable bodies and retreat from the face of the enemy—well, he was not going to say anything about Colonel Pollock, but, if it were himself that had such an experience as commander of those men, he would say to himself he was the worst man at training soldiers that had ever been thought of or conceived. He knew something of Volunteers, and he would make bold to say that the Volunteers, with all their partial opportunities, with all the mistake they had been subjected to at the hand of the Government, would never run away. Colonel Pollock was a complete Balaam turned upside down. He had been brought to that dinner to praise the experimental company, but he had cursed them to all eternities, because he had proved that at the end of their six months' training they were absolutely worse than useless."

COLONEL POLLOCK'S REPLY.

Colonel Pollock, in his reply, said he had perhaps failed to make his meaning quite clear. When he stated that his six months' training did not produce a soldier capable of meeting a soldier of the worst company of the worst battalion in the Army, he pointed out that it was because the man would naturally lack understanding, experience, and the habit of discipline, although he might have knowledge. He had never pretended to be able to do miracles. In spite of all the generals in the

ARE YOU PREPARED?

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GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.

THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

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P. MEHTA & CO.,
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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1906.

THE ROMANCE OF THE POST.

A MULTITUDE of facts and figures has been given in our telegraphic summary of the Annual Administration Report of the Post Office of India, issued last Saturday. The progress and the vast amount of work done by the Department was fully set forth, but the pages of the Report —an attractively written document—contain very much more than the dry bones of a statistical abstract. A cover with its stamp and its circular post-mark may contain nothing but a tradesman's note, or a request for a price-list, but if it could speak it would tell a story of adventure such as would satisfy the lover of the sensational. It was a silent witness of hand to hand encounters with wild tribesmen, of scenes of bloodshed, of terrible accidents, of destruction by flood and by wild beasts, of robbery and murder. The details are lost. Surviving participators may tell their stories, but the mere fact is chronicled and adds one to the number of casualties in the list. District reports may recite the incidents at length, but these do not reach the public. Nevertheless the annual report which presents a concrete record of the whole, tells us that during the past year no less than twenty-three highway robberies were committed on the mail. Of these, seventeen occurred in British territory; and six in Native States. Three were attended with loss of life, and it is a matter of regret that in none of these cases was the perpetrator traced. The first case occurred when the official year was but young. The Vissanmapet postal runner was murdered at a spot only two miles from the Post-office. He left his Office about noon one day and in the afternoon his body, bearing marks of violence, was discovered on the road. The mail bags were found torn open not far from the body. Plunder had no doubt been the motive, but the murderers had no reward, for the bags contained nothing of value to anyone except to the addressees. This is the case in a vast majority of despatches especially in those rural districts where the postmen are held up.

Yet the mail-runner is greatly exposed to danger. If he carried fire-arms and knew how to use them, he might be more respected, but it is equally possible that the thieves would outnumber him and become more dangerous than before, by the fact of possessing weapons of precision. They take a considerable amount of risk, as it is, in robbing a runner and very seldom gain by the transaction. In one case in Bengal a cash-bag, containing forty rupees was obtained —a poor compensation for the guilt of a brutal murder. A very deliberate affair was that wherein a camel-man carrying mails from Dthali to Aden, at the beginning of the present year, was shot dead by Arabs. A serious, though unsuccessful, attempt was made to rob the Chitral mails in the Dir State, by a party of armed men. "The entire escort of three Dir Levy sepoys" was overpowered and killed while defending the mail bags. The mails were saved by the runner, who true to his calling ran while the sepoys fought. The leader of the gang of marauders was shot through the chest by one of the sepoys and his body was left with those of his victims on the scene of the attack. It is satisfactory to know that in only six cases of the kind did Government suffer loss and that the total amount was less than four thousand rupees. Of this sum Rs. 1,740 was stolen from the mails and Rs. 2,167 represents the compensation which had to be paid, or will have to be, for the loss of insured and registered articles. The entire mail was recovered in eight cases and part of the mail in eleven others, while in the remaining four cases the whole mail was lost. People who were expecting letters from friends in distant places were doubtlessly very much annoyed and disappointed, but beyond that, these attacks on practically defenceless and isolated men, did not prove of much monetary loss. It is really not worth while the risk and trouble of holding up a mail in these days.

But it is not only from highway robbers and dacoits that our letters are liable to suffer detention. A mail-runner on the Alwar-Partabgarh mail line in the Central Provinces was killed by a man-eating tiger in broad day-light. Needless to say that the mails were untouched. On the Akyab-Chittagong line, while crossing a stream a runner was attacked and all but carried away by a crocodile. During the rainy season a ferry boat is employed at the spot for carrying the mails across the stream, but on this day the boatman was absent, burying a relation or performing a ceremony probably, and as the water was not high, the runner elected not to wait for the boatman's return and attempted to ford the stream. Bystanders witnessed the attack by the crocodile and extricated him from its jaws, but he subsequently died of his injuries. What became of the mails we are not told, but probably they too were rescued. Another runner, attempting to cross a stream, was drowned. A third, crossing a railway line was knocked down by an engine and killed and a fourth was attacked by dacoits while staying for the night in a zemindar's house. Three men lost their lives on the Himalayan Passes, in an avalanche. In February last two runners on the Burzil stage on the Gilgit mail line were overwhelmed. The mails were recovered, but one of the runners was killed and another seriously injured. The same month the runners of the Gangtok-Chumbi road in Tibet, while crossing the Northern Pass with the mails, were buried under an avalanche. The mails were saved, and all the men but one managed to escape. In March last the runners carrying the mails from Astore on the Gilgit line were overwhelmed, the mails were lost and one man was killed. Fire destroyed twenty-eight of the Post-offices during the year; plague caused the temporary closing of 123. Over a hundred and sixty men fell victims to the epidemic, but there were no cases of desertion from fear of the disease and no less than two hundred men were rewarded for conspicuous courage and devotion to duty in the face of exceptional risk, while special grants were made in several cases to the widows and heirs of men who succumbed to the disease at their posts. Earthquake disorganised postal work in the Kangra and Kulu valleys and killed six postmen, but the others with five exceptions stuck to their work. To plague, pestilence famine, fire, robbers and dangerous animals, flood must be added in the list of the postmen's enemies. In the Kashmir Valley, the flood came down with such suddenness that little time was left for the removal of effects from the Srinagar Post Office, but the staff with commendable zeal saved all the Government property at the expense of many of their own belongings. But it is a magnanimous Department and there does not seem to be such fear of the Accountant General and his relentless pencil in the Post Office as in other branches of the service. Compensation was given to the men who suffered by the flood and in cases where lives were lost from other causes their widows and orphans were suitably provided for.

STRAY DOGS AND HYDROPHOBIA. Every death from hydrophobia should serve to incite in the police a desire to destroy ownerless and pariah dogs among whom rabies is generated and by whom it is spread. Now and again in Bombay we do see a notice signed by the Commissioner of Police, cautioning owners of dogs against permitting their animals to be at large and announcing the intention of poisoning stray animals, but we cannot, of our own knowledge, say that any appreciative result accrues from the publication of the notice. We do not know that the police do destroy stray dogs. They are stated—and we are aware of several instances —to have succeeded in removing well nourished, healthy dogs, tractable creatures which have responded to the allurements of the deceptive sepoy. But the number of "pie" dogs about the streets, and the maidans never seems to diminish and the same unhealthy beasts which ran loose before the notices were issued, are to be found in their usual haunts, despite the notices and after they have been withdrawn from publication. We believe that attempts are made to snare or lasso them, but the dogs are too wary. The means employed are at fault. Lassoes and lethal chambers, even at best, are but a slow process. The Police Force has a considerable proportion of armed men and presumably there are among them several marksmen. Let them be sent round with shot-guns in the early mornings when the animals are in search of food and confine their movements to known centres. We know that exception will be taken to this suggestion and we shall be told that to destroy animal life is to offend the religious scruples of a certain section of the community. That is all very well, but the safety of the public as a whole must be considered before the the sentiment of a comparative handful.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE. To the friends of those people who have the misfortune to be bitten by a dog or any animal of the canine family, we would urge the desirability of immediate resort to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli. The reports of that establishment give good results. Those who have visited it either as patients or as friends of patients, speak highly in its praise and are loud in their encomiums of its director and staff. If a person bitten proceeds to Kasauli, without undue delay, the prospects of his being absolutely safe are practically certain. We have from time to time reviewed the progress reports of the Kasauli Institute, whose medical officers are deeply interested in their work and are counted among the most skilful members of their profession. We have heard Pasteurism criticised and the Pasteur Institute condemned because of the experiments alleged to be made in them on dumb animals. But Pasteur himself was attacked by men envious of his success. Yet the Commission of the French Academy of Science declared in his favour and M. Vulpian, perhaps the most distinguished of its members, wrote: "This new benefit adds to the number of those services which our illustrious Pasteur has already rendered to humanity. Our works and our names will soon be buried under the rising tide of oblivion: the name and the works of M. Pasteur will continue to stand on heights too great to be reached by its sullen waves." Then again: "Hydrophobia, that dread disease against which all therapeutic measures have hitherto failed has at last found a remedy. M. Pasteur, who has been preceded by no one in this path, has been led by a series of investigations unceasingly carried on for several years, to create a method of treatment, by means of which the development of hydrophobia can infallibly be prevented in a patient recently bitten by a rabid dog. I say infallibly, because, after what I have seen in M. Pasteur's laboratory, I do not doubt the constant success of this treatment when it is put into free practice a few days only after a rabid bite." M. Vulpian's testimony led to the establishment of a state-aided institution and ultimately to the provision of institutes in countries other than France. By following Pasteur's methods many agonising deaths have been avoided and instead of one institution for India, we would gladly see one for each province. They will come one day, but meantime we would urge immediate resort to Kasauli. Its working has been even more successful there than was ever anticipated.

THE HACK GHARRY NUISANCE. While we would urge the police to devote attention to stray dogs we would again commend another matter to their notice—the nuisance of gharry-wallas plying for hire off the recognised stands. We brought the matter before the police a few months ago and we must acknowledge that there was an immediate improvement in the conduct of drivers. They have to pay for licenses, and quite sufficient for the hire of their conveyances, so that their anxiety to make enough for rent and a little for themselves is natural. But they must not be allowed to become a public nuisance and a menace to life and limb. The Fort is the place which is the most crowded of any part of the city and it is there that the offence to which we refer is most frequently committed. Of course it is no use the police taking action if the magistrate will not inflict a sufficiently heavy penalty to render the practice a dead loss to those who indulge in it. The bulk of such cases, we believe, come before Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, who are in most cases disposed to treat leniently all offences committed by the poor. But the particular offence we refer to is a danger to all classes and requires earnest attention and stringent repressive measures. It cannot be said that the Honorary Magistrates have not sufficient powers. Under the Public Conveyance Act they may fine an offender Rs. 20 and in default sentence him to two months' simple imprisonment. They prefer to "warn and discharge" or to fine a man four annas, but if they would inflict the full or even half penalty in a few cases, the effect would be to increase public safety. Probably, when the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association gets into working order efficient means will be devised to cope with the evil. Meantime, the several Benches might well deal less leniently with the particular cases which come before them.

MR. BYRNE, the 3rd Officer of the steamer "Troyo," was accidently drowned in the River Hooghly on Saturday.

IT is uncertain for how long General Sir Beauchamp Duff's Deputation to England will last, and at present it has not been settled who will officiate for him.

HIS Excellency Visconde de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, visited the Prince of Udina on board the Italian Cruiser Calabria yesterday at 1-30 p. m. A salute of 7 guns was fired from the vessel in his honour as he left.

ADMIRAL BROWNSON and officers of the United States' Cruiser "Squadron" were "at home" to Bombay Society yesterday evening and gave a dance on board the flagship. Later the American and Italian officers were entertained at dinner by the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R.M. Greenfield, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, accompanied by Captain C. A. F. Hocken, D. A. A. G., visited Rear-Admiral W. H. Brownson, of the American squadron, at about one o'clock yesterday. On his leaving the vessel a salute of 9 guns was fired in his honour.

THE study of "The Death of Akbar" from the pen of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan B. A., (Aligarh) which has appeared in our columns, was challenged by the address which Mr. Karkaria delivered before a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Karkaria will have the right of reply.

The forthcoming Bandmann Season will start with "Thurston the Great" now drawing crowded houses at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, who will, under the special management of Mr. Bandmann, open here on the 12th November at the Gaiety Theatre for a short season. Owing to the early arrival of the Bandmann New Opera Co., the O'Connor Opera Co., which was advertised to open here on the 10th December, will not do so, and instead the Bandmann New Opera Co. will open here with the "Dairy Maid" for a short season at the Gaiety commencing from the 22nd December. Then the Bandmann Dramatic Co. opens from the 5th January for a fortnight as previously announced.

MR. THOMAS LORIMER, the American, who started from Karachi on the 16th September, to walk round the world for a wager of Rs. 16,000, arrived at Cawnpore on the morning of the 18th instant, having covered exactly 1,000 miles in the intervening period of one month. He left on the morning of the 19th instant for Allahabad. Mr. Lorimer, who is an athlete of splendid physique, has competed in several walking matches in America, having won the fourth prize in the six days' walking match in Boston in 1903. In the present undertaking he does all his walking by night, the average being 35 miles. His biggest walk so far is 45 miles. His greatest difficulty is experienced in Indian villages, where, owing to his almost total ignorance of the language, he is unable to make himself understood. In consequence, he very often has to go without food. His greatest hardships and privations so far endured have been experienced in the Sind Desert, through which he was passing for nine days, going on one occasion three days without food and two and a half without water. He has already been nearly run over by a train, attacked by a pack of wild dogs, of which he killed four, and suffered from ptomaine poisoning.

IN a leading article the *Hitabadi* observes that the Marwaris are keen business men. Had they wished the sale of foreign cloths would have dwindled. Seeing the increasing sale of Swadeshi cloths, many Marwaris are now selling *deshi* cloths. We hear that the Marwari cloth-sellers are trying to monopolise the sale of *deshi* cloths. Should this happen, then the Bengali cloth-sellers will have to remain as puppets in their hands. We learn that the Marwaris themselves are importing all the *deshi* mill cloths into Calcutta. They are making efforts to make up the loss which they have suffered by the decreased sale of *bideshi* cloths by putting up the prices of *deshi* cloths. We do not think it consistent for us to depend on the Marwaris. Another point on which Bengali cloth dealers should keep an eye is this: The brokers are all Marwaris. We should like to see several educated Bengali brokers in the cloth market. The Marwari does not like to give brokerage to anybody who is not a Marwari. Naturally he gives one price to a Bengali and another to a Marwari. We shall have to learn this fellow-feeling from him. If one can do so, then hundreds of Bengalis will be able to earn their bread by brokery business. When the Marwari is supporting his own community, and not the Bengali, then why should not the Bengali support the Bengali?

MISS GILBERT, an American lady, well-known in Calcutta, has recently written a moving description of distress which exists among people living in the neighbourhood of Diamond Harbour. She says:—"With a few gifts of garments and some money from a few personal friends I went last week to some of the distressed people in the south villages. Arriving at Jhanjra, a Methodist mission station, I started out from there in a small boat for the villages near as far as the help would go. The whole place is one submerged rice field. The poor inhabitants have not reaped crops for six years through floods. So they have indeed come to the limit of all endurance. The *aus* crop they have lost, but the Government has helped again with seed, and there is promise of a good crop in December if nothing unforeseen occurs. The poor people told me this is their first crop for seven years. In the water rice field, clusters of homes stand out like so many wee islands. It is impossible to travel without a boat and often single bamboo pole bridges have to be crossed. One is struck with the absence of animal life—no cattle, no goats, no fowls, no pariah dogs and no jackals, for there is no sustenance for man or beast. The poor people I met said they never ate more than once daily, and very many only after two days. If I could vividly picture to you the scenes of distress and sorrow I saw I am quite certain that I should be able to go again, with a large supply of help.

THE Hon. Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds will, on the expiry of his leave, return to Agra. He has been nominated an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, but will not take up that appointment till the ceremonies connected with the Amir's visit are concluded.

MR. ARTHUR SAWTELL, author of "Actual India" and formerly on the staff of the "Civil and Military Gazette," is studying for Holy Orders and will be a candidate for ordination next year. At Lahore he came under the influence of the Bishop, and became interested in the cause of Church extension in India.

THE riverside cottage in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, where Turner breathed his last on December 19, 1851, is to be let or sold, with its large studio and garden, and it is highly probable that this interesting bit of old Chelsea will have to make way for up-to-date residential flats. The cottage is practically in the same condition as when in the occupation of its illustrious tenant. Above the tops of the trees, which almost entirely screen the frontage, can be discerned the window of the attic where the painter died—the window to which, according to Thornbury's Life, "within an hour of his death his landlady wheeled his chair to enable him to look upon the sunshine, in which he delighted so much, mantling the river and illuminating the sails of the passing boats." The curious railed-in roof of the house is likewise still in existence. This was constantly used by Turner for the purpose of observing sky effects.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A CONJUGAL TRAGEDY.

Socialist Decline.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 30.

When husbands, wives or lovers, revenge themselves by killing those who have betrayed them, the act is called in France a *crime passionel* which is a euphemism intended to convey that there is more passion than crime in breaking the sixth commandment under such provocation. Hence in those cases leniency of treatment if not absolute acquittal is claimed and most often accorded by tribunals. Owing however to the supremacy of man-made law more indulgence is generally shewn to men than to women in the punishment of conjugal infidelity and on the continent at least the avenging husband always finds many apologists. Do we not all remember the famous 'tue-la' advocated by Dumas *fils* as the proper treatment for the erring wife? These reflections are induced by the probable imminence of a conjugal tragedy which could create a deep and universal sensation owing to the circumstances which led to it. The first scene is at St. Petersburg where Madame Ouchakoff, lived with her husband General Ouchakoff one of the Tsar's equerries holding a distinguished record of military service.

The General is a man of fifty, a fine looking and well preserved man, while madame who cannot have seen less than 35 summers has a strong interesting face but without any claims to beauty. They have two sons, the elder 17 the younger 14, and seem to have led a fairly happy life together until the advent of a Captain Essipoff of the Ovesburg Cossack regiment, who after serving with distinction in Turkistan came to St. Peterburg invalided owing to severe rheumatism due to the hardships of his military life. Shortly after arriving in the Russian capital he made the acquaintance of Madame Ouchakoff. This was at the beginning of October 1905 and at the end of April, when Captain Essipoff was about to apply for a renewal of sick leave, Madame and he decided that they had become all in all to each other and must fly together. They accordingly eloped from St. Petersburg on May 6 last but were promptly pursued by the betrayed husband who announced to everybody his intention of killing his wife's paramour at sight. Then commenced a most extraordinary chase from Europe to America and back to Europe again in which General Ouchakoff was often close at the heels of the fugitives but never succeeded in catching them up. The fugitives have already travelled about 15,000 miles always hunted by the General and everywhere watched by his spies. The itinerary traversed between May 6 and October 5 was Berlin, London, Madeira. Lisbon, Barcelona, Amelie les Bains, Barcelona again, Valencia, Aleazar Cordoba, Algeciras, Gibraltar, New York, Havre and back to London. Owing to the General's influence with the Russian government the authorities in every country render him every possible assistance. Hence when the pair reached New York they were treated as undesirable aliens and refused permission to land owing to the representations made by the Russian Consul-General who had been forewarned by telegraph.

The general reached New York just after the lovers had started back for Havre. He took the first steamer for that port where he landed yesterday, but only to find that the birds had flown again, no one knew whither. In fact the Captain and Madame Ouchakoff on reaching Havre a week ago proceeded at once to London, dogged all the time by a perfect swarm of spies including several members of the Russian secret police. They succeeded, however, in eluding their vigilance by jumping into a motor car which awaited them at a street corner near their hotel in Bloomsbury, and in this vehicle they motored direct to a seaport taking passage there for some unknown destination. During their short sojourns in France and England they have been closely attended by the special correspondent of an enterprising London half-penny paper in whom they seem to have placed entire confidence so much so that the lady entrusted him with a letter for the general in which she made a despairing appeal to the general to let her and her lover alone. The General refused however to receive this letter when the correspondent attempted to deliver it to him. The General seems to be as furious as ever against the guilty ones and still declares himself as relentlessly determined to shoot Captain Essipoff at sight although he may give himself a short respite before following them up again. As to his wife, it is thought that he might try to get her confined in a lunatic asylum which in Russia perhaps might be possible. Madam Essipoff says that neither she nor Captain Essipoff have much money left and that if the general overtakes them and kills her lover she will immediately kill herself. Only the correspondent mentioned above knows whither they were bound on leaving England and his lips of course are sealed. The General himself believes that they have gone to Madeira.

SOCIALISM UNPOPULAR.

The Socialists have already become unpopular with the Parisian bourgeoise since the application of the weekly day of rest law, but that feeling will be intensified if Socialism comes to be identified with the unpleasant necessity of eating stale bread on Monday. Last Monday Paris found itself in this plight as the master-bakers insisted on making Monday the weekly rest day and therefore stopped work in their bakeries from noon on Sunday until Tuesday morning. Their journeymen however, would prefer to take the weekly rest by rotation and threaten to strike if the masters insist on fixing Monday as the day of rest for all of them. The Government on its side will not give way and is prepared to place the regimental bakers at the disposal of the civil authorities should a strike occur among journeymen. The population generally seems to grumble much more at stale bread on Monday than it did at the hardships attending the great seige of 1870.

THE DUMA DEPUTATION.

Satisfaction is felt here and still more in Russia at the abandonment, or at least postponement, of the projected visit to St. Petersburg of a British deputation consisting of Members of Parliament and others in order to present a memorial to the President of the dissolved Russian Duma. This document warmly sympathises in the struggle of the Russian people for freedom and looks forward to the complete triumph of liberty in Russia. It is in fact intended to strengthen the hands of the constitutional opposition against the Russian Government and as such is regarded both in Russia and in France as an impertinent and unwarrantable interference in Russian internal affairs which would do much more harm than good. The Russian Government viewed the intended demonstration with annoyance and some anxiety, while the militant and reactionary parties regarded it with marked hostility—so much so that the presence of the deputation might have given rise to counter demonstrations of a riotous character leading to the intervention of the military and police with the usual deplorable results.

The constitutional democratic party itself was adverse to the visit as imprudent and mischievous under present circumstances and nothing but dismay was felt by the British Ambassador, the British colony, and the newspaper correspondents on the spot whose sympathy with the revolution is undoubted. Discretion however has never been a virtue of officious busy-bodies such as those concerned in getting up the projected memorial to the members of the defunct Duma. Indeed, it would seem to be the failing of certain British party politicians to abuse, criticise, or advise every nation under the sun without the slightest title to any hortatory or minatory mission of this kind.

The *Siecle* puts the matter well when it declares any such claim to be preposterous whatever British political party makes it, and observes that if England is at heart with the revolutionists she should assert her sympathies by aiding them with her warships and regiments; but if she is neutral, then the parliamentarians of the delegation represent nothing but their own vanity and the criminal imprudence of people whose proceedings may give rise to international complications.

AMONG the guests at the Residency in Srinagar at present are Commandant Lacoste and his aide-de-camp, both of the French Army, who have arrived there across country through the Pamirs. They are now on their way to Europe via Seistan and Persia.

RACING NOTES.

On such an important occasion as the closing of a racing Season one must, I suppose, be as journalistic as possible, so may I quote and say 'there were not wanting' for the past two or three meetings signs that the end was near,' or 'the curtain was rung down on Saturday!' To cut it short, we have finished with Poona after a long, interesting and, from what I hear financially successful series. We have only to say what we have in justice had to say about the excellence of the management, and after our thanks to the secretary Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. O'Gorman claims 'starting' honours and we look back with pleasure upon the number of excellently judged starts we have seen, though the wear and tear seems to have been telling on the machine recently and the flag has once more been brought into requisition. The terrible state in which Poona is in has undoubtedly affected the races and the attendances, though the public came out again in large numbers, as it always does, for the *doch and doris*. It seems rather exceptional to see a day go by without Jimmy Robinson riding a winner but he never the less did well as he came within an ace of winning on Vedas, a new pony not considered to have much of a chance by the 'cognoscenti,' by sheer good hand-hug and nice nursing. This veteran jockey still holds undisputed his place at the head of the jockeys list and there is no one inspires more confidence in 'good things' than he. Toming Meison was the rage when he rode five absolute winners in Poona and came out tops but he was then riding independently. This straightest of lads has had a most dissappointing season with only three wins and last Saturday he was still riding with two fingers of his left hand out after his recent accident. Willie Southall remains true to his old stable and though he has not figured very largely on winners we have still to respect him as one of the coolest and best finishers in the country and he, with Alf Hoyt, have a very similar style, the latter having had a splendid season as also the trainer and owner, combined, he rides for. Young Alf Vining has come out successfully at the finish getting the mounts of those who left, and he is a boy in whom we can rely as a capital judge of pace. Judges of pace rather than strong finishers, have the majority of new jockeys proved and the pick of these are F. Williams, Evans and O'Brien of which we shall probably see more in Bombay.

Though we have not been accustomed to attaching much importance to G. R. races, these claimed a half share of Saturday's programme which on the whole was full of interest, and though not too much was to be made on odds-on favourites, the other bracket earners were all well supported. It is some time since we have thought fit to risk anything on Hopeful who when he first came out in Bombay was said to be a record pulveriser could he be prevailed upon to start with the rest. As it happened he won, but the rider of Tigris must have been done as a little driving would have landed the grey a winner instead. He was gradually gaining ground and so dangerously did he come up that Capt. Hopwood was obliged to use the whip liberally. My remark upon the Earl's recent win when I said he had not as much in hand as appeared the case, served me, and I hope others, in picking on a choice for the Final Welter Plate. He was however installed favourite though the money for the Moachim was regular. As the race turned out these two gave Crackisman the slip after a furlong in line, and the two raced level, Mr. Willoughby brought his bay very cleverly round the bend and when the whip came out on the Earl thus early, all was over and the bay scored a very easy and popular win. The Good Bye Plate was a credit to the handicapper and this was far and away the best betting and as well the most exciting race of the day. Plassy was the first to show signs of shortening in the ring and remained a steady favourite at nice odds of 5 to 2 whereas Scimitar came later and he fell to threes, place money mainly and some to win, making Vedas third favourite at fours. As is always the case the late Toman made the running and had the satisfaction of running the lightly-weighted Plassy off his legs before reaching the distance. Jimmy was waiting nicely in front and successfully beat off Bandit, Sabig and Settler as they came off, but just before the stand Vining gave scimitar a taste of the whip and he came again. Keeping the bay (not grey) beautifully straight he nipped in between Vedas, on the rails, and Settler, and just got in front on the post. It was a great win by a game pony and a smart performance by Vining who had to acknowledge a round of applause on coming in. The P. P. S. Stable we believe had a very tidy win for a wind up as also the M. G. & A. N. Stable who were fortunate enough to find evens a place for the chestnut. It would be interesting to see which of these would go out favourite at level weights over this distance as the win was one of about half a stone.

It was not a difficult thing to prognosticate in the Final Plate once it was known that the new comer Vocalist had stable money to carry. If he could not beat this field then indeed could we ask Mr. Morris what he had brought this business like brown out for. Sir Galahad is not a bad looking dark bay but the size of his middle piece did not call for support in cash; he went out, I believe, to be tried at the gate and it is to be hoped the Stable are satisfied. After kicking up the dust he caught a leg in the broken tape of the gate and came down with Trahan, and getting up cantered down the course alone to be captured after considerable waving of umbrellas and sticks—presumably to soothe him. Hermitage got the best of the start proper and his name was shouted at the bend as the winner till it was seen how quiet Vining was on Vocalist, and he came away cautering. Greenstone had none too good a run and came very fast at the finish, so fast indeed that he came very near catching Vining napping but he had over a stone in hand and, shaking the favourite up, won easily by a head. With Kummar so openly spoken off both in Bombay and in Poona he was immediately installed favourite but money then came for the other string and Remembrance went to odds on. The favourite was well up to the bend when he came away and was never allowed to rest on his laurels and Kamad religiously used the whip the length of the straight—Kummar was never in the chase and came in a good last! Lastly we had the Subalterns' H'cap to consult and such a run was there on Whiteface that the rumour of Let Go, late Breakaway, being out of training since change of ownership began to be credited. In the past I have said that Whiteface was not worth backing over anything outside half a mile and, at the utmost, five furlongs and money for Let Go let Whiteface out to evens and he was never seen in the race. Let Go collared Milo at the bend and cantering away won in a hollow fashion by five lengths—perhaps the best exhibition he has even given—and the Hon. A. Hill Trevor must be lamenting the fact that he let him go, though his defeat at odds—on was disappointing from a promising pony and a good spec.

THE BOMBAY 1907 PROSPECTUS

is out and there are several new points in it worth mentioning. It is one which ensures success for the Big Meet in February and the liberality of it should attract the leading stables all over the country which we always hope and expect to see this side. The doing away with the C. B. class is a long-expected move as we have certainly had nothing to encourage its continuation and have no wish for such 'fiasco' as have occured in this class at Poona. One can say the same of the 14-1s. after the experience of the last Bombay Season and these will now have to run with the 14-2s. which has given the opportunity of increasing the stakes for these. None the less importance is the raising of the Byculla Club Cup race to prime importance with stakes raised to Rs. 10,000 added to the £50 Cup, thus giving the 1 mile 5 furlong race precedence to the Grand Western over half a mile less.

I think I can make a fair guess from where the suggestion came for sprint races for all Arabs; the fact that this has been acceded to is most satisfactory and sure to prove a success.

Added to these is the fact that entrance fees have been reduced all round and the popularity and success of Bombay meetings is having the desired effect of being able to offer ever-increasingly attractive programmes and fat prizes with, of course, better racing as a consequence.

REX.

AT the great gathering at Agra, next January, there will be four principal camps: those of the Viceroy, the Amir, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. The location of these is now being settled on the spot, and arrangements are also being made for the encampments of the 30,000 troops that will be under canvas. There is ample ground available in and about Agra, and no difficulty should be experienced in carrying out the plans. A number of Ruling Chiefs are also to be invited, and suitable accommodation will be found for them.

A WASHINGTON telegram of October 6 says:—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., was received to-day by President Roosevelt, and there was a pleasant exchange of memories of their previous meetings. Mr. Roosevelt alluded to his forthcoming article on the Celtic Sagas, and said that their study had helped him to realise the high place occupied by Ireland in the story of learning and civilisation. No man with Irish blood in his veins could fail to have his respect for himself and his race enormously heightened by such studies. He asked Mr. O'Connor to convey a message from him to the Irish people. His affection and admiration for them grew stronger year by year, and he earnestly hoped for their welfare and prosperity. Mr. O'Connor said that the British people had a high appreciation of President Roosevelt's work in connection with the Portsmouth Peace Treaty. Mr. O'Connor is also reported to have expressed the opinion that a measure for Irish self-government would pass the House of Commons with a majority of 150, and the hope that the Lords would shrink from rejecting such a measure

SIR BAMFYLDE FULLER.

PARTITION A SETTLED FACT.

Mr. Morley's Final Dictum.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

In the House of Commons this evening, Earl Percy asked whether the Government would consider the expediency of laying on the table of the House the papers relating to the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, in view of dispelling any misconception as to the determination of the Government to adhere to their decision regarding the Partition of Bengal.

Mr. Rees asked whether Government would lay before the House, the papers revealing the history of the agitation against the new Province.

Mr. Morley, in reply, said that as regards the past, he considered it in the highest degree contrary to the public interests to present the papers, and as regards the future he had so often explicitly explained that Government looked on the Partition as a settled fact, that it appears superfluous to publish any further statement.

Mr. Morley drew a distinction, from the standpoint of "public interest," between the papers demanded by Mr. Rees and Earl Percy; and if Earl Percy asked he saw no objection to presenting the papers concerning Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

Replying to a question regarding the steamship "Sherra" (*sic*) state, Mr. Morley said he saw no sufficient reason for re-opening the question, which had been most carefully considered by the Government of India.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Great Interest Manifested in the Lords.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The House of Lords last night started the detailed discussion on the Education Bill. Intense interest was taken in it and there was the largest attendance of Peers since the last Home Rule Bill was before the House. The galleries were thronged by Peeresses and Members of the Commons.

Lord Heneage's amendment making religious instruction compulsory during school hours was carried by 256 against 56 against the proposition of the Government.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

The House of Lords have carried Lord Heneage's amendments making religious instruction obligatory in all elementary schools by 256 votes to 56. Lord Ampthill was the only Opposition Peer who supported Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Mr. Redmond's Attack on Government.

LONDON OCTOBER, 30.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Redmond attacked the Government for their failure to reinstate the evicted tenants declaring the Government had broken its pledges.

Mr. Bryce said he was surprised at the attack, and he maintained the Government had done its best in view of the great difficulties.

OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA.

The Abolition Question.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Asked what steps had been taken to carry out the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of the opium traffic between India and China, Mr. Morley replied that China, he understood, was contemplating the issue of regulations restricting the cultivation, import, and consumption of opium. He had received no communication from China but as soon as proposals were submitted, he was prepared to consider them in a sympathetic spirit. The British Minister at Peking, he said, has been instructed to communicate with China to that effect.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Changes Confirmed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The Admiralty confirms the Naval appointments mentioned in yesterday's telegram and adds that Rear Admiral Fisher has been appointed Superintendent of the Malta Dockyard.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford goes to the Channel Squadron; Prince Louis of Battenberg to the Second Mediterranean Squadron, Rear Admiral Inglefield to the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, and Rear Admiral Adair to the Second Cruiser Squadron.

SCHOOL RIFLE SHOOTING.

Limited Experiment.

LONDON OCTOBER, 30.

In the House of Commons Mr. Birrell explained that in Rifle shooting. experiments would be confined to five schools and no further permission would be given.

THE ATHENRY OUTRAGE.

Arrested Men Released.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The three men, arrested at Athenry in connection with the Agrarian outrage there when a constable was killed, have been released.

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY.

Business Lines to be Followed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

M. Lacroix, the new French Minister of the Colonies, has declared his resolve to administer the Colonies on business lines and make them pay by increasing imports and exports.

FRANCE AND MORROCO.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

Naval Preparations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

There are various indications of French Naval preparations in view of affairs in Morocco.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

No Agreement Concerning Persia.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

When the question was asked in the House of Commons whether an agreement had been arrived at with Russia relating to Persia, Mr. Runciman replied that no general agreement had been arrived at. The British and Russian Governments had discussed recent events in Persia with the object of avoiding a conflict of interests and of acting together, when possible, to preserve the *status quo*.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Students' Meetings.

UNIVERSITY CLOSED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Four thousand students and others assembled yesterday at St. Petersburg University and adopted extreme revolutionary resolutions that the final battle is imminent in which despotism will find its grave. The University has since been closed.

HONOURS FOR RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Kaiser's Mark of Appreciation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Kaiser has bestowed on the Russian Foreign Minister M. Izwolsky the Cross of the Red Eagle.

EDUCATION IN PRUSSIAN POLAND.

German Language not Wanted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Under instructions from their parents 45,000 Catholic children in Prussian Poland have refused religious instruction in the German language, consequently they are being consistently punished and the Government approves of their being punished.

AFRICAN NATIVES IN THE RAND.

High Death Rate.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The annual report of the Commissioner in British Central Africa, discussing the recruitment for the Rand, advocates an enquiry into the death rate of Central African natives who independently find their way to the Rand. The report admits that, despite the high death rate, employment in the Transvaal is distinctly popular.

TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

Letters Patent to be Issued Next Month.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

Lord Elgin announced that the Transvaal letters patent would be issued in November.

MR. BOWLES

Becomes an Independent Liberal.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

Mr. Gibson-Bowles has become an Independent Liberal.

SUFFRAGETTES SUFFERING.

Released from Prison.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

Two of the Suffragettes who were imprisoned last week have been released owing to ill-health another has been sent to Hospital.

UTTERING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

Three Months' Simple Imprisonment.

ACCUSED'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 30.

The Sessions Judge of Hyderabad (Sind) delivered judgment yesterday in the case against Mir Fazul Mahomed Khan, son of Mir Ali Mahomed Khan Talpur of Mirpur Khas. The accused was found guilty of using as genuine a fraudulently and dishonestly forged *Purwana* (order) by presenting it to the Colonisation Officer of the Amrao Canal in support of a request for land, which *Purwana* purported to be a document signed by the Colonisation Officer in his official capacity, when the accused knew or had reason to believe it to be a forged document.

Mr. Fazul Mahomed was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The accused has been released on bail by the Judicial Commissioner in Sind pending the decision on appeal.

GENERAL NICHOLSON'S STATUE.

Construction of an Ornamental Railing.

GRANT OF RS. 25,000 BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

The Government of Punjab has very kindly come forward and contributed Rs. 25,000 to erect an ornamental railing around the garden at Delhi in which General Richard Nicholson's statue stands, the funds from subscriptions having fallen short by that amount.

COLOMBO TRAIN DISASTER.

MANY LIVES LOST AND INJURED.

Natives Refuse to Help.

CATHOLIC NUN'S BRAVE EFFORTS AT RESCUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 30.

A terrible accident occurred on the Ceylon Railway on Saturday night, a whole train going down the embankment near Hatton owing to heavy floods. There has also been interruption of telegraphic communication and stoppage of traffic.

The train was coming from up country to Colombo, and it was already late owing to other landslips on the line. It left Hatton at 9 p. m. and the night being pitch dark, the train ran straight into a gap in the line and was precipitated down the embankment. It lay embedded in the earth about ten feet below the rails.

Here the scene was a terrible one. A long time ensued before assistance was forthcoming, when it was found that ten persons had been killed and fifteen injured. Two firemen are amongst the killed. Only one European, a nurse, was on the train, and she escaped uninjured. The killed and injured are chiefly. Tamil coolies.

This is the first time an accident has happened, involving a whole train, in Ceylon, caused by the collapse of a culvert.

All the coaches were smashed up and, of the officials on the train, only the Guard escaped unhurt; the Engine Driver was badly shaken and two firemen were, according to one account, severely injured, whilst, according to another, they were both killed.

The total number of killed is now stated as eleven. It was some hours before the news of the disaster reached the nearest station, Hatton, and the scene in the meantime was terrible.

The train was a mixed one, and fortunately the number of passengers travelling by it was unusually small. There were three wagons, one first and second class composite, and two third class, with a guard's van, engine first and second class composite and one third class composite of which only the guard's van escaped.

A Sister of Mercy, named Frances, was in the next compartment to the engine, and her escape was miraculous. Several Europeans had alighted at Hatton. Two or three doctors arrived on the scene at 6 o'clock next morning and attended to the injured, who were conveyed to hospital. Thirteen of the injured are Sinhalese coolies and were pulled out of the wreckage. Several bodies under the *debris* have not yet been recovered.

LATER.

The latest news with regard to the accident on the Ceylon Government Railway states that thirteen bodies have been recovered, but more are believed to be buried in the *debris*. It was believed that no Europeans had been killed, but the body of a Staff Sergeant named Clarke, of the Royal Engineers, whose kit and helmet have been found in the second class carriage since, it is feared, is buried in the wreckage. Clarke was a well known athlete and was going home shortly. He has a wife and one child.

The disaster is now revealed as one of the most awful in the history of railway accidents. The night was intensely dark and the engine and carriages were hurled down the embankment without any warning.

The work of rescue proceeded as quickly as possible, but was rendered extremely difficult by darkness, torrents of rain, insecurity of the ground and improper tools. No oil for lamps was available and the natives on the spot declined to help and work had to be done by a handful of Europeans who between midnight and six in the morning rescued sixteen injured and recovered one body. Several injured men were found penned down by the wreckage shrieking with agony and before they could be pulled out they were silenced and killed by a further subsidence. Owing to the treacherous nature of the ground, the work of recovering the bodies proceeded very slowly. The sight was a most pitiable one, it being difficult to distinguish between the dead and the dying before daylight.

Great courage was shown by Sister Frances, a Catholic nun, who was the only first class passenger on the train. As soon as she extricated herself she proceeded to the rescue work and saved the lives of two men. There was an utter lack of rescue implements on the train and in the neighbouring station, otherwise some of those who died might have been saved.

OVERDUE STEAMERS ARRIVE IN PORT.

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 30.

The steamers "Onipenta" and "Staffordshire" arrived to-day much overdue owing to the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal.

UNSETTLED COLOMBO WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 30.

The weather at Colombo during the end of last week was of an unsettled condition. The sea was rough both in and outside the harbour. At 11 o'clock on Thursday the storm signal was hoisted at the flagstaff for the purpose of warning shipping The general nature of the rain continues, and reports of wet weather come from practically every quarter of the Island. Colombo, according to last Thursday's meteorological report, had only ten cents of rain on Wednesday. But this evidently does not represent the heavy falls in the northern parts of the town. The total for the month to date is 12·44 inches. October is one of our wettest months. In some years no more then 3, 5, and 4 inches were recorded for that month, but in some years as much as 31 and 35 inches have been recorded. But considering that the average is 14·67 we have only had so far a barely normal quantity of rain. The total for the year for Colombo is, to date, 51·67 inches. Considering that the average is 87·82 inches Colombo has to make up for 35·25 inches of rain during the next eight or nine weeks still life of this year.

SOMALI-DELTA COLLISION CASE,

All Except the Chief Officer Acquitted,

P. AND O. COMPANY TO BEAR THE EXPENSES OF THE ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 30.

The judgment of the assessors in the "Somali"-"Delta" collision enquiry, delivered to-day, acquits the Captain, Pilot, Engineers, and officers of all blame, except the First Officer, owing to his want of oversight in seeing the anchors properly ready. The P. and O. Company have been ordered to pay the costs of the enquiry.

The fees of the three assessors have been fixed at thirty rupees for the first day, fifteen rupees each for the other three days.

SIMLA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Arranging for a New Edifice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

The Government of India have finally decided to acquire the estate of Constantia in Simla for the location of the Meteorological Department, under the Land Acquisition Act. The Government it is understood, regret the inconvenience which will be occasioned to the Young Women's Christian Association, the present owners of the property, but consider the claims of the Meteorological Department as paramount.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

Kasmir Maharaja Arranges a Shoot.

EVERY ONE MUCH BENEFITED BY THE CHANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, OCTOBER 30.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto and party accompanied by Sir Francis Younghusband arrived at Dachigam Camp on the evening of Friday the 26th. The Camp had been pitched for them by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and every comfort had been most carefully thought of, and provided for. Nothing could be more beautiful than its position situated in a deep ravine surrounded on every side by mountains covered with scrub on which the variegated tints of autumn are just beginning to appear.

His Highness has a small camp close to the Viceroy and is doing all that he can to make the visit a success. On Saturday a drive for bear and barasingh had been arranged, Colonel Ward being in charge and handling the very large number of 2,500 beaters with the most conspicuous skill, Unfortunately the beat through no one's fault did not turn out as successful as was expected. On Sunday the party spent a quiet day in Camp. On Monday another beat under the management of Colonel Ward was arranged this one proving luckily more successful than the last. Among the game killed was a very fine bear which was killed by Lady Minto as it passed her at about 80 yards range going at its top speed. Sir Amir Singh was in the same machan with Lady Minto, but did not have cause to use his rifle the bear being killed stone dead. All the Viceregal party have much benefited by the visit to Kashmir, the beautiful invigorating air of which country is having a truly marked effect not only on our popular Viceroy but on Lady Minto the Ladies Elliot to each of whom the quotation might be adapted as being.

"Cheerful at morn as he wakes from long repose,
Breathes the fresh air and carrols as he goes."

see "Indian Gup of the World" of October 9th.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Satisfactory Hearing of Karachi Chambers Points.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 30.

A deputation from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce consisting of Mr Webb, Chairman, Mr. McIver, Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Percy Jones L. Volkart, and T. Agelasto met the Telegraph Committee at the Free Hall at 11 a.m. to-day. The deputation was cordially welcomed by Sir C. L. Tupper, the President of the Telegraph Committee and the points raised by the deputation were fully discussed. A careful investigation was promised and the following matters were discussed:—(1) Continuance of multiple telegrams which have proved to be a great convenience; (2) restriction or arrangement of letters in ten letter-codes which it is desired to remove; (3) the removal of the anomaly in the charges by which it is cheaper to split a telegram up and send a series of wires than pay four or two annas per word for extra words; and (4) the inefficiency in certain Punjab Telegraph offices. The sympathetic hearing accorded to the Chambers representatives has produced an excellent impression upon the merchants here and a thorough threshing out of the above subjects cannot fail to have satisfactory results.

RANGOON RIVER VAGARIES.

Strong Committee to Keep it within Bounds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

It is understood that a Committee will shortly assemble, composed of Mr, Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation; Mr. Buchanan, Port Trust Engineer; Mr. J. R. Bell, late Consulting Engineer for Railways, and a representative of the Local Government, to discuss remedial measures for the training of the Rangoon River opposite Rangoon.

The river has been making a strong set against the band, causing great scours, and corresponding silt deposits on the Rangoon side, interfering with the harbour arrangements. The objects of the Committee will be to ascertain the most suitable means of confining the river to a convenient alignment.

POSTMAN CHARGED WITH STEALING STAMPS.

Facility Afforded by the New Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

Ram Chunder Das, a postman, is being prosecuted in the Calcutta Police Court for the theft of stamps and photographs. The stamps seem to have been removed from letters before they were stamped at the Post Office. He intently used never to take letters to the post office but to receive stamps as under the new Rules they cannot be defaced, and destroy the letters. The man has two years' service.

THE VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

The Governor and Sir F. Upcott on the Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 30.

It is understood that the Governor of Madras will shortly proceed to Vizazapatam to discuss he question connected with the Vizagapatam Harbour Scheme with Sir Frederick Upcott on the spot.

INDORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

Two Hot Games.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, OCTOBER 30.

Two games were played to-day in the Indore Polo Tournament. In the first game, the Kishengarh team met the Central India Horse. It was an even contest, but the Central India Horse snatched the victory by five goals, two subsidiaries to three goals, three subsidiaries.

The second game was between the Rutlam team and the Carabiniers and resulted in a win to the Rutlamites by five goals, three subsidiaries to one goal.

THE PUNJAB LIGHT HORSE.

Inspection by General Pearson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 30.

This morning General Pearson, Inspector General of the Volunteers in India, inspected the Punjab Light Horse in Lahore. The corps under the command of Captain Percy Brown paraded at record strength and proceeding to the Rifle Range engaged the enemy, represented by falling targets and chatties. At the conclusion of the fight and in reply to an inquiry from General Pearson it was ascertained that the percentage of his was 30, which indicated, on the whole, steady and careful shooting, notwithstanding the somewhat rash tactics of the advance.

The General then called out Captain Brown and complimented him on the efficient manner in which the manœuvre had been carried out. He also criticised some of the details, and requested him to have the remarks communicated to the men in due course. The General further requested that his thanks should be conveyed to the Corps for their satisfactory turn out, together with an expression of his appreciation of their work. He added that he proposed to inspect the Corps a second time in Camp next year, in order to witness field firing evolutions in open country, under strict service conditions, and hoped that some suitable ground in the vicinity of Lahore could be found, where the operations might be carried out on an extended scale. He recognised that the Rifle Range offered very limited space for any serious cavalry movements, and that considerable difficulty was involved in operating in such confined ground.

General Pearson next inspected the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles which like the Punjab Light Horse also showed a record muster under the command of Colonel Goulding. At the conclusion of a series of field firing exercises, all smartly performed, General Pearson said that he was very well pleased with the results of his inspection. He knew that the season had only just begun, and a strong muster was, therefore, all the more creditable. He considered that the Corps was well above the average in efficiency and quite as good as the best he had yet had the opportunity of inspecting. The only defects he had noticed were that at some stages of the attack the men did not avail themselves of cover, and that section commanders did not always take the initiative in rectifying mistakes and in judging distances.

As regards the Cadets he did not think they put sufficient energy in their free gymnastics. On the whole, however, he was well satisfied with what he had seen.

It may be mentioned that the strength of the Corps is now 820 as compared with 696 at the close of the last drill season. This increase of 124 in six months is due to the brisk recruiting at Murree and Srinagar and to the formation of a section at Nowshera and of a section of Cadets at Rawalpindi.

Now that the drill season has begun in the plains, there is every reason to hope that there will be a further increase in numbers, and that the strength of the Corps on 31st of March next will beat all previous records.

GRAVE TROUBLES IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Armed Arabs Parading in Kerbela.

RIOTING IN MOSUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 30.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—In continuation of our recent news from Mesopotamia we hear that affairs in Kerbela have taken a quieter turn, but the Persians are still looking to the British Vice Consulate for protection and the slightest token of a return on the part of Government to their late measures of oppression and extortion will lead to trouble. It is stated that the Arabs are coming in and about Kerbela in great numbers in anticipation of a quarrel, and they are walking about the streets of Kerbela heavily armed in open defiance of the law which forbids the carrying of arms within the city.

Meanwhile fresh serious news comes from another quarter in Turkish Arabia:—A report reaches us of serious rioting in the city of Mosul on the Tigris near the site of ancient Nineveh. The cause is stated to be an attempted registration and the taxing of Mahomedan women in Baghdad and its neighbourhood also. Every Mahomedan will offer a fierce resistance to any attempt on the part of Government to enforce this measure, which is entirely contrary to their ideas.

Affairs have probably never been worse in Asiatic Turkey than they are at the present time, and the people would gladly welcome the protection of a foreign power.

Absolute chaos appears likely to result.

SIND HORSE SHOW.

Well Supported and Successful.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 30.

The Sind Horse Show was held on the Commissioner's maidan yesterday and was an unqualified success. The Commissioner in Sind and Mrs. Younghusband whose magnificent hospitality is a by-word in Karachi were not only "At Home" to the station but also presented a very handsome silver cup for the best pony in the Show. All cups and tankards for the numerous events, generously presented by the services in Karachi and bankers, merchants and brokers of Karachi, were exactly alike and very great credit is due to the organizing Committee for dealing so tactfully with such delicate matter. The 1st South Wales Borderers were to the fore in lending their excellent band and providing a cup for the best horse in the Show.

The Management of the Show reflected greatest credit on Captain Watling who spared no pains to make the Show a success. It was at the conclusion of the proceedings that Mr. Younghusband referred in a few appropriate words to the complete success of the Show and particularly eulogised the untiring efforts of the Honorary Secretary. Mrs. Younghusband gave away the prizes, receiving three hearty cheers at the conclusion of the distribution.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Appreciation of Indian Members' Help.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 30.

The Residency Surgeon has expressed his appreciation of the help which has been given by the Indian members of the Station Municipal Commission in the campaign against rats. He states that the work is getting on very well and he hopes that the enthusiasm of the Commissioners will not die away until the hot weather sets in, and that the work must be strenuously kept up in all the districts, especially in private houses.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 30

The Commander-in-Chief left Umballa early on Sunday morning reaching Naban some time in the afternoon. His Excellency left on Monday for Mogra where he was to have arrived in the evening. He will go into Camp till the 31st instant, resuming his march on the morning of the 1st of November.

His Excellency is expected to arrive at Dehra Dun by tonga from Rampar at noon of the 3rd of November.

R. I. M. S. CANNING AND LAWRENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 30.

R. I. M. S. Canning left for Bombay this evening with the 117th Mahrattas.

R. I. M. S. Lawrence is expected to arrive here to-morrow from Bombay and leaves for the Persian Gulf the following day.

(Other Indian Telegrams will be found on page 6.

THE PRINCE OF UDINA.

His Impressions of the Town.

H. R. H. the Prince of Udina, who is in our midst since the arrival of the Italian Cruiser Calabria, drove through the Native town on Monday evening. During the drive the Prince was accompanied by the Commander of the Calabria and Signor G. Bettoni, vice-Consul for Italy, in Bombay. The Vice-Consul gave a short description of the various localities as they drove past and the Prince was pleased to notice the various nationalities living in Bombay. Luckily for the visitor two wedding processions with torches and lights happened to pass the locality whence the party were driving through. The carriage was stopped at the suggestion of the Prince who appeared very much interested in the variegated costumes of the Hindu ladies participating in the procession. The Vice-Consul then described the customs prevalent among the Hindus on wedding occasions, and explained what the different emblems carried by the procession meant.

The Prince was unable to dine at the Yacht Club last night, but the Commanders and Officers of both the Italian cruisers (Calabria and Vesuvio) attended the dinner.

The Prince's impressions of Bombay are expressed in the sentence, "The City is simply charming and full of interest."

The Royal visitor also expressed a desire to witness a game of polo, and we hope the Bombay Gymkhana will arrange a "polo afternoon" for the gratification of His Royal Highness.

The Cruiser Vesuvio, which arrived in Bombay Harbour early yesterday morning was visited by the Italian Vice-Consul. The Consul was received with the usual salute. The Commander and Officers of the Vesuvio happened to be in Karachi at a most opportune time. The Karachi season being in full swing the Commander and Officers were busy attending tea parties, dinners, regatta and other interesting functions. They say "they had quite a jolly time of it."

ARRIVAL OF THE ITALIAN CRUISER "VESUVIO."

The Italian Cruiser "Vesuvio" under the command of Captain Bollati de S. Pierre, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi, which port she left on the 28th October. Originally she left Venice on the 27th September and after calling at many ports during the voyage went to Karachi. She will make a stay in Bombay for three days; then leave for Colombo, where she will remain for about a week before going to Singapore. Another stay of ten days will be made at that port and then she will leave for Hongkong, thence proceeding to her final station, Shanghai.

On anchoring in Bombay harbour she fired a salute of 21 guns, which compliment was returned by the Saluting Battery. Another salute of 13 guns was fired in honour of the American Admiral, which compliment was returned by the flagship West Virginia.

The "Vesuvio" has two funnels and two masts. Her length is 283 feet 6 inches; beam 43 feet 1 inch, and mean draught 18 feet 8 inches; and her displacement being 3427 tons. Her armament is 2-10 in B.; 6-6 in. B.; 5-6 pr Q.; 8-1 pr Q.; 1 field or boat gun 2 maxim guns and four Torpedo tubes. She is painted dark grey and has anchored off the Apollo Bunder.

LANDING OF ADMIRAL BROWNSON.

Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson of the American Squadron, now in Bombay Harbour officially landed at the Apollo Bunder yesterday evening at 3-30 p.m. The 2nd Battalion Royal Scots detailed a guard-of-honour of 50 rank and file, with Band and regimental Colors under the command of Lieutenant H. T. Robertson, assisted by Lieutenant H. D. Saward, and paraded at the Bunder in review order. summer clothing was worn. Admiral Brownson accompanied by his Flag Lieutenant Sellers, arrived at the Bunder in his gig and landed at the steps at 3-30 p.m., where he was received by Captain C. A. F. Hocken D. A.A. G. on behalf of General Greenfield. He was received by the guard-of-honour which was drawn up in front of the Pavilion with a general salute, and then in Company of Lieutenant Robertson and Captain Hocken, inspected the guard-of-honour. Admiral Brownson, with Captain Hocken and Flag Lieutenant Sellers, entered a motor car, and paid a return visit to General Greenfield at his residence in Marine Lines. A salute of 13 guns was fired from the saluting battery as the Admiral stepped ashore.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. FOX.

H. M. S. "Fox," under command of Captain J. B Eustace., R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 23rd October. She recently paid a visit to Nicobar Island and returned to Trincomalee, proceeding thence to Colombo, where she received orders to proceed to Aden. After a stay of three days at that port she left for Bombay. She has come here for target firing practice. H.M.S. "Hermes" and "Persens" are also shortly expected. H.M.S. "Fox," will remain in Bombay till about the middle of November, when she proceeds home *via* Aden. She will be replaced in the East India Squadron by H. M S. "Highflyer." On anchoring in the stream she saluted the American Admiral Willard H. Brownson by firing a salute of 13 guns, which compliment was returned by the Admiral's flagship West Virginia.

ALLEGED NOTORIOUS SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Bogus Company Manager.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

The Calcutta Police have arrested the alleged notorious swindler, named Kamel Krishna Bose, on a warrent issued from Godavery, on a charge of cheating and criminal breach of trust in his capacity as manager of a bogus Insurance firm which he started under the name and style of the Calcutta Provident Fund. The allegation is that the accused started a fraudulent firm and by advertising in the Madras papers induced many poor people in different parts of Madras and Central Provinces to subscribe to the fund, but misappropriated the subscriptions and failed to satisfy the demands of persons entitled to the benefit of the fund.

Several complaints having been brought against Bose, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the help of the Madras Criminal Intelligence Department, the man was sent down for trial in a charge of a police officer to Rajahmundry on Monday. The accused, it is said, had been exploiting Madras and Central India for the last four years during which he is supposed to have made a haul of some two lakhs of rupees. The Calcutta Detective Department had been watching the working of this Bogus Company as few people would take the trouble of coming down to Calcutta to institute a complaint against Bose.

It is further stated that about two hundred such bogus companies have sprung up in Madras following Bose's example.

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

We are informed that the extensive iron structure which is being fitted up on the Esplanade (Cruickshank Road) is intended for a Skating Rink, which will be opened about the middle of November. It will have a very large skating-surface of nearly 10,000 square feet and will be brilliantly lighted by electricity. The skates will be of the ball-bearing pattern. An efficient Band will be in attendance each evening, and an up-to-date Buffet, under Messrs. Mongini Bros., will be provided, where cold drinks will be served to non-skaters in a well arranged garden, from which a full view of the skaters can be had. If all the arrangements are carried out as promised, the Rink should be a very agreeable place to spend a few hours. There are to be sessions from 9-30 to 11-30, besides other Sessions for Clubs, Practice, and special afternoons for children. Season tickets, at a reasonable charge, will be issued by Messrs. Soundy and Co., who are the Agents for the Proprietors.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Westralian Secession.

THE COAL OUTPUT.

INTER-STATE FINANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, OCT. 9.

Mr. T. A. Bath, who, as leader of the Opposition in Western Australia, is attending the Inter-State Conference, expressed his views on Western Australian grievances and the secession movemen in the course of an interview with a representative of "The Age." The Opposition in Western Australia at present consists of the Labor party, and the secession resolution was moved by a not very prominent member on the Government side of the House. In reply to a question as to what effect the rejection of the transcontinental railway project had on the severance movement, Mr. Bath said:—"No doubt, it has had some effect, but discontent was rife before the vote on the bill was known. Federation has a somewhat damaging effect on local industries This is substantiated by the investigations of the select committee on sweating. Although the report of that committee is not yet available, it was found that the manufacturers' complaint of the damaging effect of competition from the eastern States was verified. During 1905 there was a decrease in the number of manufacturing establishments of thirteen, and although the number of hands employed was increased by 187, this is due to the increase in what are purely local concerns such as brick-making, in which no competition from outside is possible. Anyhow, it is a small increase, taking into consideration the fact that our population has increased by 7,000 during the year. Another ground of complaint is that Western Australia is practically isolated, and that very little interest is displayed in Western Australian affairs by people on the eastern seaboard. A perusal of the evidence of material progress will show that Western Australia has forged ahead, and is deserving of more than passing notice from those who are interested in the advance of the Commonwealth generally, and not in that of any particular State only.

WESTRALIAN PROGRESS.

Some figures giving particulars of the progress of Western Australia were quoted by Mr. Bath. During ten years the area under wheat has increased from 31,000 acres to 195,000 acres, and the total area under crop from 111,000 acres to 364,000 acres. Notwithstanding the increase in the area under wheat, the average yield per acre has steadily progressed being 7·75 bushels in 1897 to 11·83 in 1906. The clearing of land is going on apace, showing an increase from 1898, when 823,000 acres were cleared, to the present time, when there are 2,470,000 acres of cleared land. During these ten years the number of horses has doubled, cattle have increased three-fold, sheep show a 50 per cent. increase, and pigs have increased between two and three-fold. The revenue last year was over £3,500,000, and on a loan expenditure of £14,000,000 in various undertakings, not only were working expenses and interest on capital paid for, but a sum of £44,000 was provided towards a sinking fund. The total loan indebtedness is slightly over £18,000,000, against which there is already an accumulated sinking fund of £1,300,000. Western Australia has provided a sinking fund of 1 and 1½ per cent. on all its loans. On the Coolgardie water scheme it provided a sinking fund of 3 per cent., and last year a sum of £11,000 was provided from revenue towards the repair of pipes and pumping machinery." Asked as to the real seriousness of the secession movement, Mr. Bath said, "I regard it as a militant attitude, from which I cannot see how any practical results can flow. If, however, it has the effect of drawing attention to Western Australia and of influencing politicians in the eastern States in the direction of removing the cause of our grievances and of giving concerted expression to the national sentiment, it will undoubtedly have accomplished good. There are also matters in connection with the financial relations between the State and the Commonwealth which have raised apprehensions in the minds of Western Australians that our interests as a State will suffer, and many of these views will be given expression during the Conference."

THE LABOUR PARTY.

The Labor party in its manifesto to the electors of the Commonwealth plumes itself in the garb of moderation and sweet reasonableness. Except in three items—the nationalisation of monopolies, the Tariff referendum and the Federal land taxation—the difficulty is to find anything in its programme that Liberalism has not led the way in. The elector will search in vain for any of those measures of Socialistic confiscation with which good Conservatives of both sexes delight to alarm themselves. No doubt we shall hear in due course that this abstinence from violence is but the purring of the tiger before it springs; or, as Mr. Reid loves to put it, Labor's Socialistic mildness to-day is the tiger in the cub. By and bye, when the cub shall have grown in stature and developed its claws, then will it rend and tear. Eschewing prophecy, and dealing only with what is before us, we are bound to say that there is almost as little in the manifesto that will arouse hopes as that will alarm fears. The brief history which is given of the expiring Parliament is not one that will provoke much comment. It is modest in its description of the part which Labor took in the struggles of parties. It shows that in the first Federal Parliament Labor had 24 members in both Houses, and in the second 39, the gain having been made at the expense of both the other parties. The inference is left that a similar advance is hoped for the elections which are about to ensue. It is quite manifest that, self-reliant and hopeful, the party has det rmined to go to the people owning no alliances in the country, neither giving nor receiving favor. It shows from the record of work done since Mr. Reid declared the parliament to be useless that the Parliamentary alliance between the Liberals and the Labor party has been productive of good results. It says (what every sensible man sees) that in a House of tripartite divisions, two of the three independent parties must have some agreements, if business is to be done; and it claims, owing to the compact which led to the return of Mr Deakin to power, "much valuable legislation has been enacted." This is true enough, and there might have been a good deal more but for the doggedness of Conservative obstruction.

HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP DECLINED.

Early this week the Prime Minister offered one of the two vacant High Court judgeships to Sir Samuel Way, Chief Justice of the State of South Australia. Yesterday, however, the Prime Minister received a communication from Sir Samuel Way declining the offer. At the same time it was allowed to become known that Mr. Isaac Isaacs, K.C., M.P., Commonwealth Attorney-General, had been privately and informally approached as to his willingness to accept one of the judgeships, and had made a reply which could be taken as indicating that if an offer were made he would give it favorable consideration. There is, therefore, really only one judgeship to be filled. Now that the position of South Australia has been duly considered the list of probabilities is narrowed down to Mr. H. B. Higgins, K.C., M. P.; Mr. Justice Cussen and Mr. Justice Inglis Clark. All the probabilities now tend in favour of Mr. Higgins, assuming that the member for Northern Melbourne were not invited by Mr. Deakin to fill the post of Attorney-General to be vacated by Mr. Isaacs. The Prime Minister's choice of an Attorney-General is severely circumscribed, and it may be that Mr. Deakin feels that Mr. L. E. Groom, M. P. has hardly had sufficient experience of legal or political life to justify promotion to the position of Chief Law Adviser to the Crown. However, the matter will doubtless be considered at next week's Cabinet meeting. The Prime Minister says the Cabinet had reason to suppose that Sir Samuel Way would accept the offer, for he took some time to consider the matter. Finally he wrote expressing his appreciation of the compliment paid him, and stating that he feared that the physical strain of travelling which has to be borne by High Court judges, coupled with the strain of work, would be in excess of his strength, so he was obliged to decline. With reference to the Prime Minister's offer of the position of judge of the High Court to Sir Samuel Way, as Senior Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, it is understood that Sir Samuel Way's reasons for declining the seat on the High Court bench are that he

acceptance would involve the resignation of his position as Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia and of other important offices which he holds.

FEDERAL TREASURER'S PROPOSALS.

The proposals of the Federal Government for the rearrangement of the financial relation between the Commonwealth and the States were outlined by Sir John Forrest when delivering his budget speech early in August. They included the following:—

1. The State debts existing at the time of the Commonwealth to be taken over as soon as possible.

2. The balance be taken over so soon as the necessary amendment of the constitution has been secured.

3. The Braddon clause be "dropped" until 31st December, 1920.

4. That between 1910 and 1920 the States receive a fixed annual payment from the customs and excise revenue, based upon the three-fourths of the revenue received during the five years preceding 31st December 1910. If the three-fourths of the total revenue for any one year exceeded the fixed payment, the States to receive an extra sum per capita on such excess.

5. The Commonwealth to be able to "ear mark" any additional customs and excise taxation for specific purposes.

6. The present bookkeeping system to continue until 31st December 1910.

7. The States not to borrow on the London market except through the Commonwealth up to 31st December 1920.

Sir John Forrest's proposals provided for the creation of "Australian consols" into which stock and State loans should be converted on maturity at 3 per cent. The net profits made by the conversion to be vested in trustees for the purpose of the final reduction of the stock. The Federal Treasurer disclaimed finality for his proposals. In fact, he deprecated any attempt to regard them as final, as he felt that the experience of the years between now and 1920 would probably induce both the States and the Commonwealth to arrive at a permanent agreement which would be mutually satisfactory.

REGULATING THE COAL OUTPUT.

Steps are being taken by the Northern colliery proprietors to regulate the price of coal and the output of the mines, and to secure uniformity of administration. Recently a number of meetings of colliery proprietors were held, at which the chief question was the price of coal, and as the result of continued negotiations, which at one time threatened to bring about a split in the ranks, uniformity of action was decided on, the declared selling price of coal being raised as from 1st January next. All the collieries in the northern districts united in this matter. Then came the question of regulating the output, and the administration of the workings of the mines, but this was a subject on which unanimity could not be so easily arranged, inasmuch as it involved the shipping proprietors as well as the coal owners. After continued negotiations, however, 31 out of 32 collieries agreed to come into line. The dissenting mine, the Wallsend, it is stated, has not yet finally determined on the matter. There are hopes that this company will yet agree to come into line, and it is believed that arrangements will be arrived at by which the whole of the coal won in the northern field will be shipped from Newcastle by four of the shipping companies. These are stated to be the Howard Smith Company, the Adelaide Company, M'Ilwraith, M'Eachern and Co. and Huddart, Parker and Co. The three first named companies are largely interested in the northern coal field, and have recently considerably extended their operations in coal. The latter company also has mining interests in the district. The objection of the Wallsend company was to the attempt to limit their output, reducing it from 1,500 or 1,600 tons a day, to 900 tons a day.

CLERICAL PREFERMENT.

At the sitting of the Anglican Diocesan Synod an animated and prolonged discussion took place on a motion by the Rev. H. H. J. Norwood asking the Synod to express an opinion that the Patronage Act should be amended so that in future the appointments of clerks in full orders to parishes should be limited to men of "two years' standing in any of the dioceses of the Commonwealth, preference being given on equal merit to priests in the Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo and Wangaratta dioceses." In explaining the intention of his motion, Mr. Norwood remarked that at present the board of patronage had a power of selection that was world wide, but, in view of the efficiency which had been attained in Australia, which was now a nation possessing something of a history and having a national spirit, it should be recognised that men for the ordinary administrations of the church could be supplied locally. And surely it would be wise to limit the field of selection in a way that would cultivate the national spirit of emulation. The church should be brought more into touch with that spirit by giving some little preference to those whose lives were entwined and in touch with the national spirit. He repudiated the idea that his motion put the welfare of men before the welfare of the church. What he did want was to bring the church into touch with the national life, feeling as he did that the church did not yet reach forth its influence to the deep inner springs of Australian nationality. The church would gain greatly if his motion were given effect to. It was no cry of "Australia for the Australians," but it would be a measure towards the guarding of the Australian life which was growing up and which, being a young plant, needed a little more care than a full grown tree.

Archbishop Clarke said that during the four years he had been in Australia he hoped no man now looked upon him with suspicion. He had striven to be faithful to his position, to the church and to Australia. It would be very painful to feel that because he came from another branch of this great church, he was no longer welcome as head of the diocese, but he could count upon a continued welcome. The others from England had no idea of landing in a foreign country, but in another part of the Empire, or, as he himself felt at the time, to another diocese of the Anglican communion. He had not been mistrustful of Australians; he had not been negligent of the interests of the clergy of the diocese; he had not brought man after man from England. Mr. Goldsmith came because he was appointed by the Mission to Seamen, and Archdeacon Crossley because All Saints wanted him, and he was glad to welcome both.

NEW ZEALAND PREFERENCE.

The New Zealand Preferential Treaty has been rejected by the New Zealand Parliament in accordance with the terms of the report of the Industries Committee, published in these columns earlier in the week. From to-day, therefore, the duties collected under the treaty will be returned to importers, and all importations from New Zealand will be dealt with as those of a foreign country under the ordinary tariff.

Yesterday the Prime Minister received the following message from Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand:—

House to-night adopted committee's report, as already cabled you, with the following addition, moved by myself:—"That this House adopts the report, and desires to express its appreciation of the eminent public services rendered by Mr. Deakin and the late Mr. Deakin and the late Mr. Seddon in their efforts to establish trade reciprocity between the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and hopes that a scheme may yet be devised which will be satisfactory to both countries."

The Prime Minister will give the necessary instructions to the customs officials to-day.

It has been decided as an experimental measure that the maintenance of the canteen on board Royal Indian Marine vessels carrying troops is to be entrusted to private firms willing to undertake catering.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

MR. FRASER'S RECOVERY.

Successful Treatment of the "Sleeping-Sickness."

SIR PATRICK MANSON'S CURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 30.

The *Pioneer* says that on every account the public will be glad to know that a telegram has been received from Home announcing that Mr. Alexander G. Fraser, Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, has been pronounced cured of the hitherto fatal malady for which he was invalided Home some months ago. He had suffered unaccountably for some time back in general health ending at last in a complete breakdown. His collapse was attributed at first to heart failure. But there was a doctor in Ceylon who had served on the Commission of Inquiry into the Sleeping Sickness in Africa, and he being called into consultation at once was led to suspect the presence of the deadly germ of sleeping sickness in the blood. On investigation it became clear that Mr. Fraser must have contracted this insidious disease on his visit to Uganda three years ago. Appropriate treatment was at once commenced and Mr. Fraser was sent Home to be placed under charge of Sir Patrick Manson. The diagnosis of the Ceylon doctors was confirmed, the germ being found in the patient's blood. Sir Manson and his Assistant Dr. Daniell have been unremitting in their attention to the case, with the happy issue that a telegram has now announced. It is apparently established that, however long the germ may have been in the blood, a cure is possible, if it can be destroyed before it has entered the cerebrospinal system

The treatment which Sir Patrick Manson has, for some time, followed in these cases would seem to be very much the same as that described by the Belgian Doctors in a telegram from Brussels some weeks ago, and which has been found successful now in a very long standing case.

The people of Bengal, and in fact India, will not only congratulate their Lieutenant Governor on his son's recovery but welcome the hope which this cure holds out in respect of a disease heretofore regarded as hopeless.

PONDICHERRY ELECTORAL LISTS.

Consul-General's Seat still Vacant.

GOVERNOR'S ACTIVITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 30.

Monsieur Arnaud, the Inspector who was appointed to examine the Electoral Lists in Pondicherry, has condemned them as absolutely untrustworthy. Such being the case the election of a member to the vacant seat of Conseil-General has been postponed *sine die*.

A question has arisen as to how this discovery could affect the election of M. Lemaire and the general opinion is that the Lists will be held valid.

Monsieur Angoulvant, the new Governor, has shown great activity since his arrival and has been inspecting the various Industrial establishments in Pondicherry.

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY.

Proposal for Increase Submitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 30.

The matter of increased water-supply was discussed by the Municipal Commissioners this morning. Proposals for increasing the daily supply to one and a half million gallons were submitted, and the Commission are prepared to pay the maintenance charges involved by such an increase, but ask for the re-consideration of the rates paid by the Municipality at present under the Water-supply agreement in view to a reduction.

THE GUZERATI DEFAMATION CASE.

Prima Facie Charge Established.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October, 30.

The further hearing of the above case was proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Clarke, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Egmore. Several prosecution witnesses having been examined and the complainant partially cross-examined, Mr. Eardley Norton asked his Worship to discharge the accused under Section 253 of the Civil Procedure Code as the charge against them was manifestly groundless. His Worship, however, thought that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused, and could not therefore comply with Counsel's request. His Worship directed that the case be proceeded with.

AMIR'S VISIT TO PATIALA.

To Travel by the New Mono-Rail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 30.

The Amir of Kabul will travel by the new Mono rail, from the station to the Pir's tomb while visiting the Patiala State.

THE UPPER SWAT CANAL.

Estimated to Cost 182 Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 30.

The estimate for the Upper Swat canal, including the tunnel through Malakand, is 182 lakhs of rupees, and the work will take seven years to complete. A return of eight per cent. per annum is anticipated.

RASH DRIVING.

One Year's Hard Labor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

Henry Francis Barton, a European in the service of Mr. W. Lewis of Calcutta, a General Carrier, who was charged with causing the death of Bolye Chand Dey by rash and negligent driving of a motor lorry, was yesterday sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to one year's hard labour.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

Damped by Arbuthnot's Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 30.

The Annual Meeting of the Caledonian Society, held here last evening, decided to have no St. Andrew's Dinner in Madras this year, in view of the calamity which has befallen the Presidency by the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company.

One speaker emphasized the remark that the present time was not the occasion for any kind of public rejoicing.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

To the Y. W. C. A. by Mr. Laidlaw.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

Mr. W. Laidlaw, of the firm of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw, of Calcutta, has given Rs. 5,000 towards the building-fund of the Young Women's Christian Association, with a promise of a further like sum.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MRS. BESANT AND SWADESHISM.

THE *Indian Spectator* remarks:—Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Modi made an apposite reference to the Swadeshi movement in introducing Mrs. Besant to her audience on Monday last. In the intellectual sphere at least there is, and ought to be, no Swadeshism recognised by the educated classes. If the orthodox teachers and preachers had their own way, it is not unlikely that even theosophy—with all its veneration for Eastern wisdom—would have been boycotted in India. The Benares pandits do not acknowledge Mr. Besant's teachings as true Hinduism. We have heard of the religious head of a certain Hindu community asking his disciples to recant their theosophy, because he said it was a system manufactured by foreigners out of the raw materials supplied mainly, but not entirely, by the Hindu scriptures. Though the Swadeshi sentiment in philosophy is not altogether unknown, neither orthodox teachers nor our educated reformers have, as a rule, that ability, originality and knack of presenting things in an attractive form which Mrs. Besant and other Western expounders of Eastern wisdom possess.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The *Gujarati* draws a lesson from the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras:—The lessons to be learned from the failure of Arbuthnot & Co. which was a concern of more than a hundred years' standing in Madras cannot be deduced just at present. All the circumstances which resulted in the collapse of so great a company are not yet known. But it is a frightful warning to small investors who have nothing else to depend upon except the interest on their investments. Years ago the failure of a well known European bank entailed a heavy loss upon the Congress, and this is another crash the effects of which will be of a widespread character. High interest carries with it proportionate risk, and many investors will now realise the practical wisdom of remaining content with smaller rates of interest than high dividends with larger risks. Even in this city certain companies, not banks, even under European management have brought nothing but loss and disappointment. European management is invariably costly and even extravagant in certain instances, and the native shareholders do not command that influence and attention they ought to. It would be unwise to generalise from particular cases. But it will be easily seen that the question of industrial and commercial development is not so much a question of demand as is now being vehemently preached, but a question of sound management, wise organisation of credit, far-seeing enterprise and a systematic and scientific development of all the productive resources of the country.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

The *Indu Prakash* thus declaims against the Governor of Madras:—The bull-dog propensities of picking up quarrels anywhere and everywhere of Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, are beginning to exceed all bounds, and it is high time that he be effectively muzzled, for the sake of official discipline and the prestige of the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State as well. Sir Arthur has in him, it would seem, the full makings of a Sir Bamfylde Fuller. We pointed out, the other day, how several measures of his Government, and much more his self-complacent pronouncements on questions that have taxed the brains of many a wiser and experienced Indian and Anglo-Indian mark him out as a jingo of jingoes, who but wants an opportunity to give a revised and enlarged edition of the Fullerian regime. Sedate and quiet Madras has had ample provocation for a crusade against their Governor, and it will be no wonder if the tension between the Government and the popular party, that has already been created by Sir Arthur Lawley's own unjust doings and offensive utterances, grows more and more acute.

AN ESTIMATE OF MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

The *Parsi* remarks:—It is difficult to make up one's mind how to regard Mrs. Annie Besant. The Rev. James Lyall, a sort of evangelical Pagett, M. P., who was here a couple of years ago (some the cold weather, of course), informed a Bombay audience that she was the high-priestess of Satan! Some of her admirers rush to the other extreme; and those who would be fair and judicial, blow neither hot nor cold, and either damn with faint praise or praise with faint damns. Those who hear her speak are generally enthusiastic in her praise—for a time. She has a wonderful personal magnetism, and in her more materialistic days (concerning which her enemies constantly remind her that "our own rector of St. John's, in the city of Limerick, for twenty-three years. If we mistake not, he is now a Canon of Limerick Cathedral. The Rev. Mr. Langbridge has hitherto collaborated mainly with the Rev. Freeman Wills, vicar of St. Agatha's, Finsbury-avenue, E. C., in the production of plays, "The Only Way" and "After All" being the best known. As the English rector of St. John's, Limerick, has spent most of the clerical career in Ireland, so the Rev. Freeman Wills, the Irishman, has spent the most of his career in London, where he has been officiating since 1868. He is the brother of the late Mr. W. G. Wills, and the author of his Life in his double capacity as dramatist and painter.

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The Prince and Princess of Wales are to pay several visits in East Anglia during the next few months. To-morrow they will leave town for Orwell Park, near Ipswich, where they are to be the guests of Captain and Lady Beatrice Pretyman until Saturday, when they will proceed to Sandringham. Later on the Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit Lord and Lady Cadogan at Culford Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds; Lord and Lady Strachbrake at Henham Hall near Wangford; and Lord and Lady Iveagh, at Elveden Hall, near Thetford. Orwell Park is one of the most beautiful domains in East Anglia. The Park, which is well wooded, slopes to the estuary of the Orwell, and commands splendid views. The house has long been famous as containing the magnificent gallery of old masters which was collected in the thirties by Mr. George Tomlin, son of the well-known Bishop of Winchester. It includes three of the finest Murillos in England (from the collection of Marshal Soult) and superb examples of Titian, Cuyp, Van der Velde, Backhuysen, and Annibale Caracci.

PEREGRINATIONS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

The *Rast Goftar* speaks thus against the frequent absences of native chiefs from their own dominion; with special reference to H. H. the Gaikwar:—The repeated and protracted visits of His Highness to Europe have, erst now been adversely criticized, and whatever may be said in eulogy of the Maharaja's zeal for the welfare of his State and its subjects, his frequent absence from the seat of Government cannot but interfere materially with its efficient administration. There is not a more enlightened and distinguished ruler in all India than the Gaikwar. In point of the extensiveness of his resources and the extent of his dominions, in point of efficiency of its internal administration and the progressiveness of his State, Baroda stands a head and shoulders above the rest of the feudatory dependencies of India. In the face of this fact, it cannot, however, be gainsaid that the State is a material loser through the frequent absences of its chief ruler, whose stay in the country would be an effective check against mal-administration, which is the order of the day in all Native States under weak potentates. Lest our criticisms be misconstrued, we must hasten to elucidate that they carry no direct or implied insinuations against the Baroda State, which owns in its chief administrators men of unimpeachable integrity and merit. But it is imperative in the interest of the public and the Native States in general to declare explicitly that it is wrong on principle and injurious to effective administrations that their rulers should leave their domains, every now and again, on some pretext or another.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above Company, was held yesterday evening at the Office of the Company, No. 19, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mr. H. C. Wright presiding:—

The directors' report showed:—

"Your directors beg to lay before you their report of the Company's operations for the year ending 31st May 1906, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The number of bales pressed at the company's presses during the year under review was 23,860 bales as against 34,003 bales pressed the previous year. The Company's presses and other machinery are in thorough working order. The Accounts circulated herewith show that there is a sum of Rs. 27,813-13-9 at the credit of profit and loss account, out of which your directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 35 per share amounting to Rs. 14,000, to transfer Rs. 5,000 to the reserve fund and Rs. 6,000 to the depreciation fund and to carry the balance of Rs. 2,813-13-9 to the next year's account." The directors' report for the year ending 31st May 1906, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 35 per share was declared. Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Jagannath Sundarrow have been re-elected directors. Usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

BY THE WAY.

CZARINA'S BIRTHPLACE.

SHOULD the rumoured journey next week of the Czarina and her five children to Darmstadt take place, it will be her Majesty's first visit to her girlhood's home since the remarriage of her only surviving brother, the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the birth of her only son, the Csarevitch, now in his third year. The Czarina and her widowed sister, the Grand Duchess Serge (these Royal ladies married uncle and nephew, the Grand Duke being uncle of the present Czar), have had the saddest married lives of any of Queen Victoria's granddaughters. The Czarina's other sisters are Princess Louis of Battenberg and Princess Henry of Prussia, wife of the Kaiser's only brother.

SEPTUAGENARIAN BRIDEGROOMS.

The wedding on Wednesday last, at St. Mary's, Bryanstonsquare, at the advanced age of eighty-five, of Sir Hector Hay, seventh Baronet of Alderston, to Mrs. Fordyce, widow of the late Major Dingwall Fordyce, of Aberdeen, is a notable addition to the list of marriages of well-known septuagenarians and octogenarians which have taken place of late years. Like Lord Wemyss, now in his eighty-ninth year, and who married again in 1900, at the ripe age of eighty-two, after a wedded life of fifty-three years with his first wife, Sir Hector enjoys the best of health and spirits, and up to a few months ago, at any rate, could play a game of lawn-tennis that would put to shame many a younger man. Lady Hay is his third wife. Sir Hector having been twice a widower, the second Lady Hay dying last year.

"PETER THE WILD BOY."

Among the papers in the *Home Counties Magazine* this month is one with the above heading, by Mr. Percy Mundy. It directs attention to a rude tombstone in the village churchyard of Northchurch, in Hertfordshire, on which is the following curious inscription:

PETER
the Wild Boy
1785.

From a mural brass within the church, and from other sources, something of the strange history of the Wild Boy may still be gleaned. Peter was, it seems, found "wild" in the forest of Hertswold, near Hanover, in the year 1725, when George 1, was hunting there. He then appeared to be about twelve years old. He had, it was conjectured, subsisted for some considerable time on the bark of trees and on such berries as were obtainable. The remains of a shirt-collar about his neck proved that at some time or another he had been under human care. In 1726 Peter was brought to England by order of Queen Caroline. He was placed under masters, but could never be taught to utter a syllable. He was entrusted to the care of Mrs. Tichbourne, one of the Queen's Bedchamber women, who received a handsome pension for his maintenance. Peter was afterwards given over to the care of Mr. Fenn, a yeoman farmer of Nottenchurch, and £35 per annum was allowed by the Government for his support. On the death of Mr. Fenn Peter was transferred to another farm in the neighbourhood, and there he remained with the successive tenants for many years. Peter on one occasion escaped from the district of his home and made his way as far as Norwich, where he was imprisoned as a vagrant. After this he was provided with a leathern collar, which is now preserved in the possession of Earl Brownlow, at Ashbridge Park, near Berkhamsted. It bears on a brass plate the inscription: "Peter the wild man from Hanover. Whoever will bring him to Mr. Fenn at Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, shall be paid for their trouble." Lord Monboddo visited Peter on several occasions and studied him from a scientific point of view. He makes use of Peter's history to support the hypothesis that "man in a state of nature is a mere animal without the use of fire, raiment and even speech." Peter died in 1785, and an obituary notice of him appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

PARSON PLAYWRIGHTS.

It is the Rev. Frederick Langbridge and not "Mr. Frederick Langbridge, as announced who is the author of the new play produced for the first time at the Brighton West Pier Theatre. The play is named "The Chevalier de St. George: a Tale of the Old Pretender," and it is said to have been received with much favour. The reverend dramatist, who is also a novelist and poet, is a native of Birmingham, but he has spent most of his clerical career in Ireland, and has been rector of St. John's, in the city of Limerick, for twenty-three years. If we mistake not, he is now a Canon of Limerick Cathedral. The Rev. Mr. Langbridge has hitherto collaborated mainly with the Rev. Freeman Wills, vicar of St. Agatha's, Finsbury-avenue, E. C., in the production of plays, "The Only Way" and "After All" being the best known. As the English rector of St. John's, Limerick, has spent most of the clerical career in Ireland, so the Rev. Freeman Wills, the Irishman, has spent the most of his career in London, where he has been officiating since 1868. He is the brother of the late Mr. W. G. Wills, and the author of his Life in his double capacity as dramatist and painter.

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A WOMAN FREEMASON.

It is not everyone who can claim descent from a female Freemason. Lord Donerailе, who kept his thirty-ninth birthday a few days ago can trace back his lineage and title to the only woman ever received into the craft. Elizabeth St. Leger, sister of the last Viscount Donerailе of that family, saw, while a girl, the proceedings of a Masonic lodge from a place of concealment in her father's house. She was detected and forthwith initiated. Portraits of her wearing the Masonic apron still exist. She afterwards married Richard Aldworth, and had by him two sons, of whom the youngest, St. Leger, succeeded to his maternal uncle's estates and assumed his surname, being finally created Viscount Donerailе in 1786. It was his great-grandson, the fourth Viscount, who died in August 1887 from hydrophobia, in consequence of a bite from a pet fox cub in the preceeding January; a disaster which corresponded to that which befell the fourth Duke of Richmond in 1819, although in the latter case the outbreak of disorder was almost immediate.

A COSTLY CONTEST.

Mr. S. T. Evans's unopposed return for Mid-Glamorganshire after his appointment as Recorder of Swansea, was much less exciting and less expensive than the elections of a Recorder who made a very considerable figure in Parliament a couple of generations ago. He was the late Sir Frederick Shaw, who succeeded to the baronetcy conferred by George IV. on his father, who was Lord Mayor of Dublin on the occasion of that King's visit in 1821. Sir Frederick was actually the Recorder for Dublin City when he was returned as its member of Parliament in 1830 defeating Henry Grattan's son. The contest cost him £10,000. Sir Frederick Shaw was defeated in 1831, but he unseated his opponent on petition, and this election cost him a second £10,000. Objection was raised in Parliament to the fact that he was at once the Recorder of Dublin and its representative in the House of Commons, the late O'Gorman Mahon, the noted duellist, being one of those who found fault with the curious situation. It came to nothing, however, and the Recorder returned to the House after the Reform Act as member for Dublin University.

THE SACRIFICIAL ALTAR.

[Mme. Sarah Grand holds that neither man nor woman should marry except in a spirit of self-sacrifice.]

"Dear Phyllis,—Take my hand and heart;
The prospect's not exactly pleasant,
In fact, I do not wish to part
With money for a ring at present;
But I have had some Grand advice
On duty and self-sacrifice.

"To quit this comfortable club
For petty household cares and crosses—
To settle down—ay, there's the rub—
And smile at all domestic losses,
Can hardly be considered nice,
But I am bent on sacrifice.

"I might have aimed at higher game,
And sought the hand of Lady Clara,
But selfish thoughts are put to shame
On hearing this advice of Sarah,
No, Phyllis, it is sadly true,
My duty is as plain as—you."

"Dear Jack,—I'm simply thrown away
On such a man; but duty glisters
And my infinite array
Of young and marriageable sisters;
I dare not ask the market price,
So take me at a sacrifice."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

RUSSIAN SABLES.

The Russian sable is, of course, the king amongst furs, and an exceptionally handsome long coat model in this valuable fur is designed so as to avoid cutting up the skins, whereby a truly regal effect is obtained. It is built in the loose, flowing style, with a deep flounce of sable, headed by a border of Royal ermine. A large roll collar and turned-back cuffs of ermine bordered with sable, one skin wide, buttons of tortoiseshell, inlet with brilliants, finish the fronts, and the lining is of rich ermine coloured silk. In the natural Russian sable this coat costs from £900 upwards, and in Canadian sable from £375.

CHARMING NEW MODELS.

There are so many charming new models that it would be impossible to describe them all, but I will select some that will appeal to everyone for all possible occasions. Many who have valuable furs will perhaps find amongst these a style that will be suitable for remodelling, and Messrs. Debenham and Freebody undertake this work. In the new shaped bort coats is a smartly-cut caracul lamb coatee, known as the "Monico." This is a fitting coat, with short basque, cut in points in the front, which give added length to the figure. A cream-coloured kid vest is inserted, and the collar, fronts, and two back seams are trimmed with military braid. The sleeves are full or short, and finished with lace frills. This can be had in almost any fur, such as nutria, squirrel lock, moleskin, or sealskin.

TARTAR SABLE.

Another good style for walking is a Tartar sable, with deep basque and long-shaped collar and revers to the waist, which is finished with a fancy brown kid belt. A Persian lamb, with deep rounded basque, has a fancy brided cloth west, single-breasted, and lightened with braid effects on the front and sleeves. This is lined with pale blue and white brocade, which is much used for lining all coats this year, both long and short. The price of this coat is from £25 upwards, but can be made in any desired fur in varying prices. A delightfully cosy little double-breasted nutria coat, made with roll collar and new shaped cuffs is suitable to any fur, and has a pretty shaped belt. It can be worn, however, equally well without this belt. It is lined with banana silk, and the price in nutria is from £18. In caracul kid and squirrel lock (shaded) it is £9 and £13 10s. respectively.

WHITE KID BOLERO.

A very dainty model in white kid, which will be a great favourite this winter, is in bolero form, and the soft flat fur shows the curves of the figure to great advantage. It is prettily trimmed with an application of fancy silk braiding and has an inner vest of cloth edged with heliotrope velvet and buttons. Two chic models are in the latest cape forms with wing sleeves. One is made in grey opposum, with ermine and grey velvet collar, having little grey velvet bows hiding the division of the skins; the bottom edge has a double row of soft, full lace. This style is from £11 10s. is this fur and in grey lamb, but can be made in chinchilla and Persian lamb. The other is a mink coatee, also with wing sleeves, giving a cape effect, trimmed with a new shaped ermine collar and lined with silk to match.

CHINA'S CUSTOMS.

Government and Sir Robert Hart's Position.

STRONG CRITICISM.

FURTHER correspondence has taken place between the China Association and the Foreign Office with reference to the status of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs.

In a letter of September 7, Sir E. Grey declared that the Government had been considering the best solution of the difficulty created by the Chinese Imperial Decree of May 9, relating to the Maritime Customs. This solution, in their view, was to be found in the information conveying in his Majesty's *Charge d'Affaires* at Pecking by the Chinese Commissioners, that Sir Robert Hart had twice received verbal instructions from the Commissioners to continue the administration of the Customs as before, and that Sir Robert was at liberty if he saw fit to circulate those instructions. Sir Robert Hart proposed to issue a circular embodying the verbal instructions, and to place the circular on record in despatches to the Revenue Council and the Wai-Wu-Pu.

In reply to this letter, the China Association wrote on September 24, expressing their deep regret at the attitude of the Government, and on the following day they set out their reasons for this view in the following memorandum:—

It would be superfluous to recapitulate the considerations expressed in the association's communication to the Foreign Office of August 31, as they remain on record and appear to be untouched by Mr. Campbell's reply. It will be sufficient to repeat that the association is unable to perceive any assurance in Prince Ching's letter of June 1. The letter makes a statement only—a statement which was inaccurate at the time (inasmuch as the very creatin of the new control constituted a change) and which has been further invalidated since. It contains no promise. It is the less necessary, however to labour the point because Mr. Campbell's statement that his Majesty's Government have, since the receipt of Prince Ching's letter, "been considering the best means of inducing the Chinese Government to give publicity to the assurance [which it is assumed to convey] throughout China" seems to contain an admission of inadequacy.

It is necessary to protest, from the outset, against the conception that any verbal instructions to Sir Robert Hart can weigh for an instant in the scale against an Imperial decree; and it follows, obviously, that a circular expressing those instructions can carry no greater weight than the instructions themselves. The project of placing the proposed circular on record in despatches to the Board no Revenue and the Wia-Wu-Pu offers, therefore, no guarantee that the "instructions" will not be ignored whenever the time appears opportune for changes which Mr. Carnegie was frankly told "the new Administration would have their hands free to effect"; nor will his Majesty's Government, or any other foreign Government, be in a position to intervene if and when orders are issued affecting the internal administration of the Customs to the detriment of foreign trade. The whole device will appear, to any one conversant with China, a subtle attempt to give his Majesty's Government the semblance of diplomatic satisfaction without abating the force or validity of the original decree.

AN INADEQUATE SOLUTION.

If the inference so generally drawn by the association as to the import of the decree were incorrect. China need have found no difficulty in explaining publicly and straightforwardly that that was the case. The very tortuousness of the method which Sir Robert Hart is left "at liberty to adopt if he sees fit," appears, on the other hand, to constitute an admission of purpose which should be resolutely checked; and it is difficult to believe that his Majesty's Government would, lack the support of other Powers in opposing, at the outset, any semblance of menace to the integrity of a department upon which considerations of great financial, commercial, and political importance depend.

When China has realised the various reforms which the imperial authorities are understood to be discussing, the necessity for precautions which she doubtless find irksome will cease. When her fiscal system has been regularised, corruption exeluded, and taxation defined, the need for upholding a service with which the welfare of foreign merchants and their trade is now bound up will no longer prevail. When her executive has been remodelled, when bergaols—over crowded at present, and insanitary beyond description—have been reconstructed and Yamen runners replaced by properly paid and organised police; when not only her laws but the method of their administration shall have been revised, neither the extra-territorial privileges of foreigners nor the administrative privileges of the foreign settlements will need to be upheld. When experience has established the assurance that Chinese diplomacy conceals no ulterior intrigue, that its promises can be trusted, and that its engagements will be fulfilled, the necessity for scrutinising closely every political incident may disappear.

At present the conditions are opposite. There is no sign of improvemsnt in the native services; no improvement in the municipal or judicial administration; piracy is as rampant as ever in Canton waters; treaties, agreements, and contracts remain unfulfilled. The association is justified, therefore, in regarding with distrust a wholly uncalled-for interference with the one honestly and efficiently managed institution in the empire.

The solution which his Majesty's Government is disposed to regard sufficient appears not only inadequate but practically valueless—valueless not only logically in itself, but in especially in view of the recognised superiority to all subterfuge of an imperial decree; and the association may fear naturally; that should it not continue to press this most urgent matter on the attention of his Majesty's Government, it might be thought to acquiesce in the view that this country ought to be satisfied with the solution proposed. The imperial decree of the 9th May gave the newly-appointed commissioners superior control, with "hands free to effect any change they might consider fit and nothing but a new and frankly explanatory decree can lessen its force. At present it stands intact; and the association cannot but repeat the expression of its hope that his Majesty's Government will insist, in concert with other Treaty Powers, on assurances and guarantees of equal force and directness which will deprive it of menace.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RABI.

THE forecast of the rabi crops of Eastern Bengal 1905-1906 reads:—

This forecast furnishes estimates of all kinds of rab, crops (both food and non-food) other than wheat cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane, for each of which a separate forecast is issued. Rabi crops are largely grown in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Mymensingh, and Dacca.

Character of the season.—Unseasonable rainfall affected the area and outturn in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Dacca, Faridpur, and Bakarganj, while excess of rain is reported from Malda, Pabna, and Mymensingh. Hailstorms injured the crops in Malda and Dacca. On the whole, the season was unfavourable at the time of sowing and afterwards and the crops also suffered in a few districts from insect pests.

Area sown.—The area reported to have been actually sown in Eastern Bengal was 2,148,800 acres, against 2,204,300 of the preceding year and a normal area of 2,287,600.

Character of the crop.—Boro or summer rice.—As compared with the previous year, the crop was generally poor, except in Pabna, Mymensingh, and Bakarganj, which report a crop of 100 per cent. or more.

For Eastern Bengal, as a whole, the rabi crops may be expected to produce an outturn of 75 per cent.

Gross outturn of summer rice.—The gross outturn of summer rice for Eastern Bengal is estimated at 1,617,600 cwt., as compared with 1,743,800 cwt. in the preceding year.

MRS. O. D. ROBINSON.

Every Woman in America Is Interested in This Woman's Experience.

HER HEALTH DESTROYED BY PELVIC CATARRH.

"Pe-ru-na has prolonged my life and made a new woman of me."—Mrs. O. D. Robinson.

Mrs. O. D. Robinson, 43 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I have taken Peruna and it did me more good than all my two years' treatment by special physicians.

"I can really say that I feel like another person. No more swollen feet and limbs. No more bloating of the abdomen. No more shortness of breath. No more stiff and sore joints. You have no idea what your treatment has done for me. It has prolonged my life and made a new woman of me.

"O, such a blessing I have received through your kindness, Doctor, and the assistance of the medicine which you so kindly prescribed.

"I am able to work since I began your treatment, but before I was not able to help myself, much less do any work. All praise is due to Dr. Hartman and his treatment."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

Kemp & Co., B

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

PROFESSOR BROWNE'S Literary History of Persia from Firdausi to Sa'di, is a continuation of the volume published four years ago. That was virtually a history of the Arabic literature produced in Persia up to the time when the Persian spirit at length asserted itself in the 9th and 10th centuries. The present volume takes up the history about the year 1000, when Firdausi's "Epic of Kings" embodied all that was great in Persian legend in a form as purely Persian as was possible, and carries the subject down to the fall of the Caliphate of Baghdad in 1258 in the devastating catastrophe of the Mongol invasion. It is a good dividing point, for the Mongols practically killed literature in Persia; yet it seems a pity that a volume which includes all the other great Persian poets down to Sa'di, who died a generation after the fall of the Caliphate, should not have been stretched so as to embrace also Hafiz the last great figure in Persian poetry, and the best known of all. No one, certainly, is more competent to write such a history than Professor Browne, of Cambridge, who is not only a singularly fine scholar but a learned man of immense reading, and above all an enthusiast of the true Oriental genius, who deeply deplores European meddling with the East, which gave us all our great spiritual ideas, and is not afraid to assert an "artistic intellectual, and even perhaps moral value", in such comparatively undefiled Oriental cities as Constantinople, Damascus, Shiraz, and Fez, which European contamination has destroyed in Cairo, Delhi, and Tunis. Professor Browne has every qualification for his work except literary skill.

In his endeavour to include everything and everybody he misses his perspective. We cannot see the wood for the trees. The great figures do not stand out prominently, and some of the minor writers receive disproportionate notice. One would like, too, to have more of Professor Browne's personal impressions. He admits that he does not appreciate Firdausi, or indeed epics in general, and he is guarded about Sa'di and grows enthusiastic chiefly about the mystic poets, such as Nasir-i-Khusrau and Jalal-addin Rumi. Every reader, of course, will turn to his account of Omar Khayyam, and will find very little to his advantage.

Professor Browne discredits the hackneyed story of the three friends, shows that Omar was not buried under a rose-bush, as "Omarians" fondly believe, asserts that though he undoubtedly wrote many quatrains it is quite impossible to be certain that any single quatrain of all those attributed to him was really written by him, and reiterates what is well known to scholars—that Omar's reputation in Persia rested on his mathematical and astronomical works, and that he was never held to be even a third-rate poet by Persian critics. So much the more wonderful was Edward Fitz-Gerald's achievement. In conclusion, we can say without hesitation that Professor Browne's history will be welcomed with delighted appreciation by every Persian and Arabic student, who will revel in the mass of new and detailed information which a master scholar has brought together on a great number of writers who are not easily accessible. General readers, we fear, will find the book difficult and over-elaborate.

A collection of selected essays and lectures by Sir Andrew Noble arranged by the author under the title "Artillery and Explosives" is a contribution of the greatest importance to the literature of artillery. When the author joined the service any improvements in the construction of artillery or armaments met with hostility, especially amongst the older officers. To-day a battleship carries over a hundred machines of a very varied and in some cases of a most complicated character, yet naval officers handle these with the utmost skill, and, notwithstanding the occasional bitter criticisms of civilian engineers when a warship gets into trouble, there is no doubt whatever that, man for man, the naval officer is, all round, a capable mechanician and trained to his work fully as highly and far more systematically than the greater number of his critics; for it is in naval gunnery that the greatest advances are made, the best results attained, and it is in the science of ballistics that the highest technical knowledge is required to obtain the best results.

An interesting essay is that dealing with the rotation of rifled projectiles, while a very large part of the work deals with explosives and the researches into their effects. The diagrams showing the lessened danger to-day during the firing of a heavy gun as compared with that when the rifling, instead of being parabolic, was uniform make the principles clear even to the non-scientific reader. In 1702 it was generally held that the powder on ignition expanded the air in the interstices and thus furnished the propelling power. In 1743 Robins was able to show experimentally that the powder gases occupied a volume 236 times greater than that of the unexploded powder. He held the theory that the full force of the explosion was attained before the projectile was sensibly moved from its seat; but in 1778 Dr. Hutton, of Newcastle-on-Tune, was able to demonstrate that the full force of the exploded gases was twice that estimated by Robins. In 1871 Captain Noble, the author of this work, was engaged in experiments to show that where the products of combustion were entirely or partially confined, with powder of the usual gravimetric density, the maximum pressure was about 6,000 atmospheres, or 40 tons to the square inch. It is quite clear that no great advance could be made in scientific gun manufacture until all these points were established fully and satisfactorily, and the thanks of the scientific world are due to Sir Andrew Noble for his self-sacrificing work in this field.

While the extreme range of the old smooth-bore guns was but 3,000 yards, this range is now obtained by an elevation of but two degrees in the case of the 68-ton guns and of 8½ degrees in that of 4.7in. quick-firing guns; while at 10 degrees the ranges are 9,800 and 5,900 yards respectively. And, as an instance of extreme range with a 9.2in. gun, a range of thirteen miles has been reached. Accuracy is also as remarkable. A 68-ton gun can put half its shot within a plot of ground 7.2 yards long by 0.3 broad, and the 4.7in. gun within a plot 19 yards long by 1.3 broad, and this at the extreme range of the old smooth-bore. Before the period of the Crimean War the armament of the most powerful frigates and men-of-war was primitive to a degree—32-pounder smooth-bores, with a muzzle velocity of 1,600 foot seconds and an energy of 570 foot tons, mounted upon wooden carriages, handled by means of handspikes, the recoil after firing being checked by means of the friction of abnormally large axles and by breeching fixed to the vessels' sides. At practice the gun was entirely surrounded by the gun crew, a crowd of men necessary to handle so clumsy a weapon. To-day the heavy armament gun, with mountings weighing fifty tons and upwards and all manner of auxiliary armament, is worked readily by hand power. Everything is controlled by machinery, and the physical exertion is at its minimum for the work done, while the control is nearly if not quite perfect. The diagrams showing the methods of mounting the heavy guns in the latest warships that have left our dockyards are most interesting, and we feel sure every land and naval gunner who takes an interest in his profession will do well to provide himself with this interesting and useful work.

It must be splendid to have so many opinions as Mr. Oswald Crawford and to be able to air them all with such intense relish. In Green Fields (Chapman and Hall, pp. vii. 312, 6s.) is a mass of opinions, and the story is so contrived that they shall all crop up as naturally as possible. The reader is inveigled into what looks like a novel, and before he knows it he finds himself buttonholed by the genial theorist and sermonised very pleasantly about idle landlords, the faults of book-learning, sport, meat food, cookery, the depopulation of rural England, bedding-out, the nationalisation of land and railroads, the clothing, education, recreation, manners, morals, and innermost being of women. Mr. Crawford fairly riots in this last irresistible field for conjecture, and many and contradictory are the generalisations with which he sweeps it. He presents a somewhat feather-headed journalist over forty years of age, who, having saved a few thousands, purchases, in a kind of freak, a large deserted mansion standing on a desolate shore, with 280 acres of moor and marsh land. Here he encamps with his one man-servant, and with the aid of a wonderful gamekeeper and his still more wonderful wife and family contrives to live upon the produce of his land and sea. There is quite a "Swiss Family Robinson" feeling about it: a great deal of ingenuity and good-nature are displayed, and an exhilarating allowance of good luck. The townsman's mistakes are often humorously related and never endanger his success. He enjoys everything—his own ignorance and the wonderful amount there is to learn, the warm ache of tired muscles, the smell of earth and seaweed, and the taste of new food. There is no probability in the story, and the rustics are too alliterative and symmetrical altogether. Imagine a gamekeeper who talks like this; "You must give them talk of sheep and cows and crops, and the loves and lives of country folks"! But then he is reported by a hardened journalist (for this absurd book is supposed to be in the form of letters from the journalist to a friend at the British Museum), and a journalist, we know, is, like Habakkuk, capable of anything. This one, at least, can make a very enjoyable book.

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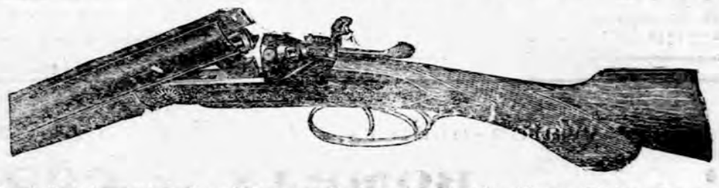

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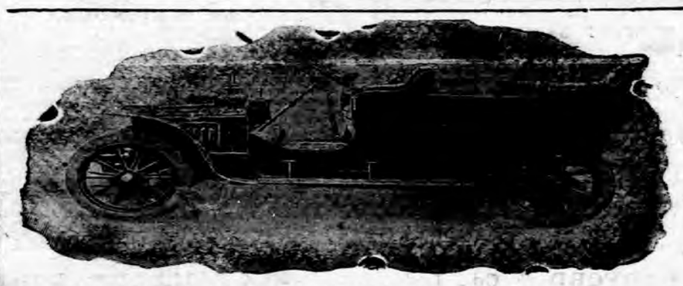

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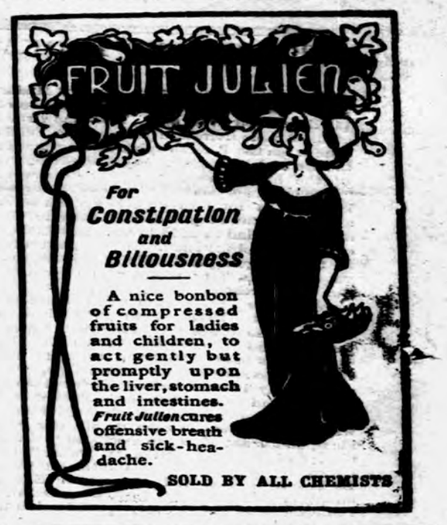
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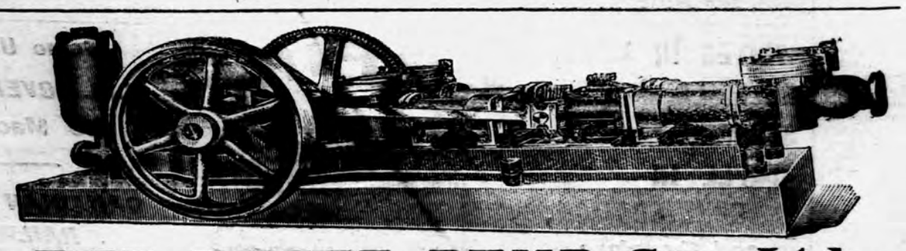

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